PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,617—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th „	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CHINA	7912		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	19th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th Sep	28th Sep	12thOct	17th Oct
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	30th „	13thOct.	25th „	30th „
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	10th Oct.	23rd „	6thNov	13thNov
A	City of Bombay	4548	Snow	19th „	31st „	13th „	18th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Tues.	17 Oct.	On arrival E. Mail	(direct.)
LAMA	2170	Tues.	17 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA.	1700	Thurs.	19 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	20 Oct.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Cutch Mandive Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 17th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
14th October, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
	GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,360	26th Oct. 1905
†	PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
†	SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
*†	TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,
THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.
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"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS
FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF
SUITES OF ROOMS
AND
SINGLE BED-ROOMS
DURING THE FORTHCOMING
ROYAL VISIT
ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED,
RAJAS
AND THE
INDIAN NOBILITY
AND
GENTRY
ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO
THE MANAGER
IF THEY DESIRE
ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.
STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED
AND
DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

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MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.

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VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE, and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS and fresh ITALIAN LEMONI.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

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CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that HEERA RUPA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Offices No. 73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece of vacant land of Pension and tax tenure situate on the Girgaum Road at a place called or known formerly by the name of Moogwadi without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 99, Old Survey No. 429, and New Survey No. 7630, and bounded on the East by the house of late Dwarkanath Juggonnath, on the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Balaji Bagoba, and on the South by the house of Mr. Nusserwanji Daraji Mirza which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 260, and Street No. 571, and which said land and premises the said Heera Rupa has by an agreement contracted to purchase from one Janardhan Bhaskerji who has been in possession thereof as owner. Dated this 14th day of October, 1905.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
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MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.

Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM
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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

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WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD,
FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO
THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
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FORT. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A LARGE CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS SHOP.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 805 of 1905.

Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla and another .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dawoodbhoy Mahomedaly and another...Defendants.

By order of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdool Hoosein Mamajiwala the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1905, at 1-30 p.m. in small convenient lots the remaining stock-in-trade of the defendants' shop at Abdul Rehman Street, consisting of a large stock of tinctures, acids, Pills, tabloids, salts ointments, drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietory medicines, thermometers by Hick's, measure glasses, mortars and pestles, pill tiles, pots, sick room requisites, shop furniture etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1905.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry,——WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, their Improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries, Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., F. Wolff and Sohn Co.'s presentation case of three assorted Scent bottles. Competitive special rates. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. Maneckjee Patel 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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Youth & Vigour
TO ALL
MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this Prescription. No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure; I guarantee a restoration to Health, Strength, and Vigour by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a worldwide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. ● It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. ● Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England. (Name this Paper).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, almyrah, dressing, washing and writing tables, chest of drawers, book shelves, bedstead, piano player with 20 rolls of music, &c.

1 Large size Indian carpet made to order 23 by 10 3-4ft.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe Royal Exchange London with gold watch guard.

On account and at the risk of the concerned ex s. s. "Nizam," from Colombo—

T. B. S. A.
V. B. H. B. } Binjanath—13 cases tea.
Koweit. 4 cases cardamoms.
1 bag iron tools.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 rubber-tyred victoria by DeSouza in good condition with a bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, thoroughly reliable and regularly driven, goes in saddle, also, with harness.
1 C. B. Chestnut mare 8 years goes well in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES FLOWERED CAP VELVET.

Under instructions from Messrs Abdulcader Noorbhoy and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p m, at their Rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr Mahomedally Rajbhai, the following velvet cases viz.:—

Ex. s. s. Vindobona,
B, K, K, N, 6185-5 and 6—2 cases each 21 pieces cap velvet, about 955 yards.
Ex s. s. Trieste,
Do, 5185-7 and 8—2 cases each 21 pieces cap velvet, about 951 yards.

SALE OF GUNJA (BOAT) FUTTAY KHARE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ali Mahomed Oosman and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a. m., sell by Public Auction in the stream opposite the Chamar Godi, Mazagon.

The Gunja (boat) Futtay Khare, No. 4791, of 620 candies. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marbletopped tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockery, platedware windproof lamps, rich table ornaments large Size Refrigerator ice chest by Treacher & Co. Arab horse 15 hands 8 years old going in harness etc. the property of Captain E. R. Foord.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 167 Dadur Road next to the Police Station in Mr. Jasavala's bangalow the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mirrored side board and dumbwaiter, chairs drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk topestry cabinets, Corner cabinets, marbletop tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing washhand tables, glassware, crockery and platedware, Milner's fire proof safe 26 by 20 by 20 inches on stand cottage piano, by Rose & Co. Old copper-coins, table ornaments, singles foot sewing Mashine lady's and gent's bicycle's etc the property of F. G NOLAN Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 day before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing-room, bed-room and office room furniture of the latest design, also few pieces by Wimbridge and Devjee Canjee, such as sliding dining table, mirrored side board dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas, mirrored cabinets, bedsteads single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes press. sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich crockery and glassware best platedware, incandescent hanging lamps. Hink's table lamps, pictures, large Persian and Indian carpets, drawing-room, suit of sofas and chairs lined plush glass door book cases revolving top office table English made iron safe by J. W. Lord with Chubb's lock on stand copying press ginrickshaw, Persian cat stamp book, enlarging camera with dark room, lady's and gent's bicycles. rich Japanese screen wearing apparel. table linen &c. The property of Captain T. Duff Blair proceeding on leave.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A 6 H. P. WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will on MONDAY the 30th Oct at 3 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Carim Laljee Sajan and Ramjanali Laljee Sajan the defaulting purchasers the undermentioned.

1. 6, H. P. Wolseley motor Car in perfect order. At deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m. at Government Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable wire posts, one lot of furniture and other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CRETTONES, BEDQUILTS, AND VELVET TAPESTRY FOR FURNITURE, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.—

15 Pieces Crettones, Velvet, tapestry for furniture and 11 bundles coloured and white bedquilts, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY 7TH LANE.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and at the risk and on account of Mr. Jehangheer Dossabhoy Modi the mortgagor. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneer, will on MONDAY the 6th day of November 1905 at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercised of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of October 1901 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the suit and ground rent tenure (together with the messuages tenements or buildings and dwelling houses &c. consisting interalia of (a) a range of two-storied chawl with two small detached outhouses (b) a two storied house and (c) a new three storied chawl newly built with well stable, etc. standing thereon) situate lying and being as Khetwady 7th lane without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1703 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old Nos 2155, 2156, 2156 to 2159, and 2161 New No. 9141 old survey Nos 782 to 785, 79 and New Survey No. 5469 and bounded on the East by Khetwady 7th Street on the West by the properties of Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Karani, Parshotam Joshi and Madhaw Kamaji Mistry and Khetwadi 8th Street on the North by the property of Cursetji Bomonji and on the South by the property of Piroji Fakir Mabs and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality amongst other Numbers under D. Ward No. 1979 and Street No. 6 Ward No. 1980, Street Nos. 8 and 10. Ward No. 1981 (1) Street No. 1. Ward No. 1981 (2) Street 1. A. Ward No. 1982, Street No. 2, Ward No. 1983, Street Nos. 14-16 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Pestanjee Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at No 79 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th October, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p. m. in the P and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, boats, Europe rope brass fittings knives, carpets, old wood and iron block, troops mess utensils, new brass bulkhead lamps, green hair sitting, leather belting boiler tubes, plated ware, rubbermats, piano, back gammon and chest boards, iron ware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Chamberlain boats fitted with coppertanks.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY the 19th Inst at 2-30 p. m. Messrs MENESSE & CO. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

A number of packages damaged by fire and water containing biscuits iron water pipes, wire, padlocks, undershirts, soap, steelpens, lametta, false pearls. pannels,

Also

56 Casks cement.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 16th October, 1905.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 10; Orange Pekoe, As. 9; Pekoe As. 8; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr.

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FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.

Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.

Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs, 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs, 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.

Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.

Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Tieling.

Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

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Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

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ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
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Cuisine a Speciality.
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X. L. I. DROPS.

This preparation made up from the Recipe of an eminent Physician of long and extensive practice in India, has been found of the utmost benefit in cases of general debility, Anæmia and vital depression and prostration where the tone and vigour of the system has been lessened or reduced.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—October 11, at Howrah, Calcutta, to Mr and Mrs Harry Brown, of a daughter.

CARR—October 8, at Palamcottah, to Rev and Mrs Edmund S Carr, of a son.

MANTELL—October 4, at Nainital the wife of Major P R Mantell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

THOMAS—October 7, at Talawakelle, Ceylon, the wife of Major H M Thomas, R F A, of a son.

WEBB—October 7, at Kurseong, the wife of A O'B Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—SAVAGE—October 9, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev H T Ottley, assisted by the Rev P H Crozier, Alan Alfred Campbell, of the Bengal Police, to Ethel Muriel, second daughter of H Savage, C S I, I C S.

MUNRO—CUNNINGHAM—October 3, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev H N Bridge, Captain D Munro, Indian Medical Service, to Isobel, second daughter of Dr I Cunningham, Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

DEATHS.

CROSBIE—October 9, at Multan, of pneumonia, F G B Crosbie, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

KEMP'S CHIRRETONES

are composed of the active principle of the Chiretta Plant combined with sugar as a preservative.

They act as a tonic, and possess remarkable powers of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the stomach and assisting digestion generally.

They obviate flatulency and agreeably diminish the tendency to acidity.

They are in effect a good substitute for Quinine, and are unaffected in the matter of strength by heat.

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They are put up in bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h 35m. High water, 0-42m., 0-2a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-34a.
Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic Sports.
Bombay High Court vacation commences.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and China, per extra s s Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow.

THANKSGIVING CEREMONIES.—To-day being the ninth anniversary of the installation of the Anjumani fire-temple at Dhobi Talao, thanksgiving ceremonies will be performed in the morning on the premises, to which all Zoroastrians have been invited.

A GRUESOME FIND.—The dead body of a Hindu, named Haridas Rowji, aged 35, employed as a godown keeper in the service of Messrs. Naraudas Rajaram and Company, was found lying on top of a stock of bags of linseed in the Company's godown at Clive Road, on Friday. The man had been missing since the 5th ultimo. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, but there were no marks of violence on it. The Coroner opened an inquiry on Saturday, and adjourned the inquest for a "post mortem" examination.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Manhattan Beach	J P Souza
Overture	Poet and Peasant	F Suppe
Valse	A Chinese Honeymoon	E Vousden
Selection	The Casino Girl	H Finck
Polka	Jackanapes	C Lowthian
Cake Walk	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Valse	I'll be your Sweetheart	Fadlam
Galop	La Course	F Ziegler

FIRE AT JAKHRIA BUNDER.—A fire broke out on Friday night, at Jakhria Bunder, involving damage fortunately only to the extent of Rs. 500. It appears that about 9.30 p. m. a policeman, doing duty at Jakhria Bunder, noticed smoke issuing from a thatched hut occupied by one Jalal Kamrudin and his family. He at once gave the inmates the alarm, but before anything could be done the roof caught fire and the whole structure was completely burnt down. A neighbouring house was also slightly damaged by the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Chinchpoogly steamer was promptly on the scene, but was not requisitioned.

BURGLARY AT NAGDEVI.—Haji Moosa, a jeweller in Nagdevi street, locked his pedi about two months ago and went to Kathiawar. On Wednesday last, one Saidu Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was arrested by a policeman at Mombadevi on suspicion, and on being searched articles of the collective value of Rs. 837 were found on his person. On being questioned the man admitted having stolen the articles from Haji Moosa's shop a few days previously. On the house being examined a large quantity of jewellery and precious stones were found thrown about the floor and several boxes broken open. A telegram was sent to Haji Moosa who returned to Bombay on Friday to find that he had been robbed of articles of the collective value of about Rs. 1,500. Further inquiries are in progress.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The land at Parel on which the Parsee Fever Hospital has been working for several years past, and the use of which was lent free of charge by Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, the owners, has been purchased for their own purposes by the G. I. P. Railway under the Land Acquisition Act. There was no other eligible place in the locality for opening the Parsee Fever Hospital this year. The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds have therefore wisely resolved to erect a building for the hospital on their own land at Chowpatty and have thus evinced their solicitude for the welfare of the community. Tenders for the construction of the building have been invited, and it is expected to be ready for use at the proper time.

ALLEGED FATAL AFFRAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Police Superintendent Power charged Mahomed Nabibux, a Mahomedan, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The circumstances under which the alleged offence was committed have been already reported. On the 27th September last, an altercation took place between some Hindu mill-hands of the Alexandra Mill and a Mahomedan bricklayer of the Allarakhia Bone Mill over an insult alleged to have been offered by the bricklayer to a female relative of the Hindu mill-hands. The bricklayer struck three of the Hindus with an iron instrument and ran away. He was pursued by the Hindu mill-hands and their friends, and the accused was arrested in mistake by one Rowji Shewa and others. Finding himself in this predicament the accused took out a knife, stabbed Rowji with it, and ran away, Rowji died on his way to hospital, Mahomed Nabibux was arrested by the police at Bandora on Friday. The case was remanded.

THE RIOTS AT TOKIO.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS.

A Comparatively little news has reached either India on England as to the riots in Tokio which came immediately after the conclusion of peace. The following account, from the "North China Daily News," of an eye witness, a forty-five years' resident in Japan is therefore of all the more interest. Writing on Sept 9 the writer says :—

The growing indignation at the extraordinary peace terms has at last come to a head, thanks to the indiscretion of the police, and thanks again to them the result is that, at a conservative estimate, 100 people have been killed and four times that number wounded, while more than three hundred are under arrest.

The surrender at Portsmouth was the cause, but the refusal of the police to allow Hibiya Park to be used for a perfectly peaceful meeting was the occasion of the riots. Early on the morning of Tuesday the 5th, police informed the society called the Kowa Doshikai, under whose auspices the meeting was called, that the meeting could not take place. This was a gross breach of privilege, as the park is Municipal property, and Mayor Ozaki promptly, lodged a protest. This protest was disregarded, and at 11 a.m. the police proceeded to barricade all the gates of Hibiya Park. At noon, however, the committee of the Kowa Dosoikai (Anti-Peace Association) arrived on the scene. The logs that blocked the gates were torn down, and the assembled mob, with loud banzais, poured into the park, despite the efforts of about 350 police, and began to let off fireworks in honour of their victory, the police standing by in ominous silence and ceasing for the moment from active opposition. A resolution, that the peace be not ratified, was passed amidst thunders of applause. So far, the only serious casualty had been one sergeant of police badly injured, but now, after showing their feelings by cheering the Emperor the mob moved in a serried phalanx on the Home Minister's house which is just across the road from the main gate of Hibiya Park. The police, who had not yet drawn their swords, were swept out of the way. The gate of the compound was seized, the logs that had served to block the main gateway of Hibiya Park were now used by the mob as battering rams, and two breaches were soon opened in the wall of the compound which is flush with the wall of the porter's lodge. Kerosene was poured over this building, and it was quickly in a blaze. The Police were forced to give ground, and five well-armed rioters even made good their footing in Count Yoshikawa's house, only, however, to be met by an interpid major of infantry, who cut down the foremost and held the rest at bay till the police came up and made short work of them. The lodge by this time was burning fiercely and the mob kept all fire engines at a distance.

But now a sharp and sudden counter-stroke put a new complexion on the scene. The police, who hitherto had acted stricly on the defensive, took the initiative. Fifty of them, who had been drawn up out of sight in a neighbouring temple, issued from it suddenly, and coming up swiftly, took the mob in flank. They penned it against the the railings of Hibiya Park, and then a scene of horrible butchery took place. The police made no effort to get the mob on the run, but went in with their short swords, stabbing and slashing mercilessly. Your correspondent saw one man go down with his head cut open to the ear. Close beside him fell a poor little fellow of about eleven, slashed under the armpit A junsa rushed past on my right and thrust a big coolie through the throat. The blood gushed out in a sudden jet and besprinkled the junsa's white uniform with scarlet. Soon the rioters turned to fly. They had scarcely any weapons but stones and cudgels, and, to blind their assailants, would scoop up dust in paper bags and hurl it in their faces. The police were drunk with blood ; they did not use the flat, but, even when the mob was scurrying away, pursued their victims pitillessly, thrusting and hacking at cowering backs, and arms thrown up to protect heads. Charges of mounted police followed, the horsemen riding through the close packed mob time and again. They were too tightly crowded to make way, and the mounted police left in their rear great swaths of dead and wounded. This put the finishing touch on the mob's discomfiture, and a battalion of Infantry of the Guard coming up, it broke and fled the main part of it making for the "Kokumin" office, which is not far off.

The mob, however, had little time to wreak vengeance on the Government organ before the ubiquitous police were on them again, scattering them in panic. The rioters fled with kimonos kilted up, their getas clinking like castanets. They now began to burn systematically every police-station and box that they could, splitting up for this purpose into detachments. There were some crafty fellows among them, for their proceedings were marked by considerable cunning. Messages, for instance, were sent by telephone to the police-boxes and branch stations, ordering concentration. These orders being obeyed, the mob burnt the uedefended boxes and stations at their own will. Again, at the night attacks on the Kokumin, the rioters, who had possessed themselves of several police-lanterns, used them to delude the defenders into the belief that they were reliefs, thus coming to close quarters without opposition. But these attacks, which lasted intermittently from nine till eleven o'clock, were all unsuccessful, and with the exception of some car-burning on the Ginza and the attack on the Harriman party, the night passed without further incident This attack was of little importance ; the only casualty being one of Mr. Harriman's friends sightly hurt by a stone on the shoulder, while the party were returning to the American Legation from a Japanese dinner-party. Had not Mr. Harriman sedulously advertised and magnified the occurrence, little would have been heard of it. His conduct is in striking contrast to that of Sir Claude MacDonald who, when offered a guard for the Legation, refused point-blank.

Wednesday, the 6th, was comparatively quiet, but the police box outside the Sakurada Gate of the palace was rushed and demolished, and a second, but abortive attempt was made on the Home Minister's house. Nightfall however, was the signal for fresh disorders. Nihonbashiku Police Station was fired and suddenly the mob, who were back in their old place outside County Yoshikawa's house, began to seize the trams running past Hibiya Park, it was not till thirteen were in flames and the supply of cars gave out that they desisted. The scene was weird. The road was packed with a yelling, hissing, groaning crowd. As car after car came up, conductor and passengers were hustled out, the former being secured to prevent their giving the alarm at head-quarters. The wood-work of each car was smashed, soaked with oil and fired, and soon, the wires having fused, sheets of white flame lit up the dark faces of the mob, who only fled, when cavalry had been launched against them, and there were no more cars to burn. Wednesday night was also marked by the destruction of Kand-ku Police Station and the firing of the Salvation Army's premises. A misguided Salvationist made himself obnoxious to the mob by counselling submission to the Powers that be. This was their answer.

Thursday brought martial law, the suspenion of the "Miyako," "Niroku," and "Yorodzu" and quiet. The funeral of the victims which was to have been the signal for renewed disorders, was privately performed by the authorities.

Tokio is quiet, but trouble is expected in Kioto and Osaka, both turbulent towns, where martial law, it is expected, will soon be declared.

The feeling of the people may be gauged from the fact that a private committed harakiri in Yokohama, on hearing the peace terms.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

Interview with Mr. Shihotsu of the "Kokumin."

7th September.

The English Editor of the "Kokumin" Mr. Shihotsu, who represents the paper in all dealings with foreigners, interviewed to-day by your correspondent, was very sceptical as to any recurrence of the riots. He threw cold water on the idea that the lives of Marquis Ito and Baron Katsura were in imminent danger, and denied that the riots were a trustworthy manifestation of popular feeling. He attributed the trouble for the most part to the soshi or professional thugs, and criticised the Tokio Press severely for lashing the populace into fury. Mr. Shihotsu declared that, next to the thugs, the ricshamen had been the leaders in disturbance, in order to interfere with the trams. Your correspondent elicited the fact that the 'Niroku' had taken a prominent part in fomenting opposition to the police. This was done in revenge for the stringent measures taken by the police in the Yoshiwara scandal in which the "Niroku" was involved.

Mr. Shihotsu attributed the attack on the Kokumin not so much to the paper's attitude in supporting the Government, as to the instigation of his Tokio contemporaries, whom he described as being desperately jealous of the Kokumin. As evidence of this jealousy, he adduced the fact that, though the Kokumin had sent round a circular to all its contemporaries, stating that the paper would be issued every morning as usual, only the Asahi would publish this circular. Your correspondent was shown over the premises, and it was pointed out that, if the riot had been actuated by such intense personal indignation against the Kokumin, as has been represented, they would have had ample time to effect infinitely more damage than they did. As it is, only one press was slightly damaged, and a quantity of paper spoilt.

Mr. Shihotsu stigmatised as imaginery the report that a member of the staff had defended the office with a two-handed sword, which he said was an exaggeration of the fact that two friendly ricshamen had done what they could to resist the attack in the main onslaught about four o'clolock. The subsequent attacks from nine till eleven were, according to Mr. Shihotsu, quite ineffective.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

LAST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 14.

AFTER a full week's heavy programme the 38th Western Command Assault-at-Arms was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. A large and fashionable gathering were assembled to witness the last day. Before presenting the prizes Major-General Creagh addressing the men said :—

"Before I proceed to give away the prizes you will, perhaps, like to hear some details of the assault-at-arms, which has just concluded successfully. This is the 38th Assault-at-Arms, formerly the Bombay, but now of the Western Command, including of the Regiments of the late Hyderabad Contingent. The entries this year compare favourably and are slightly in excess of those in former years. The new system of dividing events into two classes, has, on the whole, worked very well, the idea being that every one shall have a chance former winners and those whose tracing has given them an advantage over the ordinary competitor namely, holders of 1st Class Gymnastic certificates and picked men compete in one class and novices in another and separate class. With regard to tent pegging, the British Officers was usually good, the winner Lieut. Hayland, 121st Pioneers, taking two full pegs, two half pegs and one peg edge ways in succession. The Native Officers showed their usual skill with Lance and Sword. In the British N. C. O's Mounted events squadron Sergt-Major King, 10th Royal Hussars secured the position of Best-man-at-arms and in the dismounted events Lce-Corpl. Montgomery, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was Best-man-at-Arms. In the Native Mounted events Duffedar Mir Shockah Ali 20th Deccan Horse, and Native Dismounted Rifleman Burra Ram, 123rd Rifles were the two Best man-at-Arms.

"The very great improvement in Bayonet fighting both by teams and individuals, is the most noticeable feature of the present assault-at-arms. The Regiments of the Indian Army in particular have improved enormously and great credit is due to their instructions. The thanks of the Committee are due to Lieutenant Colonel Kavanagh Commanding 10th Hussars for the display of horsemanship shown by his team; Col. Carter Commanding R. N. A., Kirkee for the driving display of the R. N. A. Colonel Cookson Commanding 28th Lancers, for the trick siding performed by his men ; Lieut-Col. Grantham Commanding 33rd Light Cavalry for the admirable ride performed to music by his Regiment ; the officers Commanding Regiments in the station to be have kindly lent the services of their bands and the Judges for the hard work they have so creditably performed, and I think we ought all to be thankful to Colonel Goodwyn for the excellent show he has given us," (Cheers).

Colonel Goodwyn then said :—That he wished to publicly recognise the services rendered to the assault-at-arms during the past three years by Ressaldar Major Elita Bux Khan, 33rd Cavalry, whose zeal, energy, and courtesy in everything was pronounced and he took this opportunity of presenting him with a watch in appreciation of his services.

The cheers were given for General Creagh and Colonel Goodwyn and a very successful tournament concluded.

The following are the principal prize winners :—

Riding and Jumping Competition (British), prize presented by Sir Archibald Hunter :—1st 18th Battery ; 2nd—29th Battery.

Same events for Natives :—1st—33rd Lieut Cavalry.

Driving Competition, prize presented by H E Lord Lamington :—1st—40th Battery, Rs 120 ; 2nd—75th Battery Rs 60 ;

Bayonet team, Company Combats (British):—1st—York and Lancs, Rs 50 ; 2nd—A and S Highlanders Rs 25.

Bayonet Team Regimental Combats.—1st Leicesters Rs 100 ; 2nd—A and S Highlanders Rs 50.

Bayonet Team Company Combats.—10st, 103rd Infantry Rs 50 ; 2nd 123th Rifles Rs 25.

Bayonet Team Regimental Combats :—1st—103rd Infantry Rs 50 ; 2nd 88th Infantry Rs 25.

Tug of War Heavy Weights.—1st—Connaught Rangers Rs 100 and Cup.

Tug of War, Light Weights.—1st—Royal Scots Rs 100 and Cup.

Tug of War, Heavy Weights, (Natives) 1st—3rd Sappers and Miners Rs 80 ; 2nd—99th Infantry Rs40.

Tug of War, Light Weights, 1st 3rd Sappers and Miners Rs 80 ; 2nd—121st Pioneers Rs 40.

Best-Man-at-Arms (Mounted) (British).—Squadron Sergt Major King 10th Hussars—Rs 100 and Silver Medal presented by Royal Military Tournament. London.

Best-Man-at Arms (Dismounted) Lce Corpl Montgomery, 93rd Highlanders Rs 100 and a silver medal presented by Royal Military Tournament, London.

Best-Man-at-Arms (Mounted). Natives :—Duffedar Mir Showkat Ali, 20th Deccan Horse—Rs 50 and a silver medal.

Best-Man-at-Arms (Dismounted) Pte. Burra Ram 123rd Rifles Rs 50 and a silver medal.

BRITISH OFFICERS' COMPETITIONS.

Tent-Pegging with Lance.—Lieut Heyland 121st Pioneers Rs 130.

Tent Pegging with Sword.—Capt Richardson, East Lancs Rs 88.

Heads and Posts.—Lieut-Palmer R H A Rs 72.

Sword vs Sword.—Lieut-Mowatt, 26th Lt-Cerr Rs 40.

Sabres.—Lieut-Yates, Leicesters Rs 48.

Riding and Jumping Competition.—Lieut-Anderson, 33rd Cavalry Rs 60.

Tent-Pegging by Sections for the H H Aga Khan's Cup.—Won by 33rd Light Cavalry.

Foils.—Lt Col Hale R A M C Rs 28.

Bayonet vs Bayonet.—Lieut-Yates, Leicesters Rs 52.

Balaclava Melee, Cup presented by Col Goodwyn, Inspector General of Gymnasia in India.—Won by 33rd Light Cavalry.

Best-Man-at-Arms (Mounted) Lieut Heyland, 121st Pioneers, Cup

Best-Man-at-Arms (Dismounted) Lieut-Yates Leicesters, Cup.

NATIVE OFFICERS' COMPETITIONS.

Tent-Pegging with Lance.—Resaldar Ahmed Ali Khan, 20th Deccan Horse Rs 50.

Tent-Pegging with Sword.—Resaldar Kasim Ali Khan, Governor's Body-Guard Rs 30.

Heads and Posts.—Hav. Major Sk Hoosein 33rd Cavalry Rs 32.

Sabres.—Subedar Sk Dade 84th Infantry Rs 24.

Sword vs Sword.—Jam Sk Chand, 53rd Cavalry Rs 24

Bayonet vs Bayonet.—Jam Bura Ram, 123rd Rifles Rs 10.

Best-Man-at-Arms.—Jam Sk Chand, 33rd Cavalry.—Cup,

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AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

MOTORS AND RAILWAYS

A surprising development has taken place in the last two years on British and colonial railways in the adoption of the motor-coaches for local traffic. It has been found that steam motor-cars can be profitably employed for frequent services on short branches of line where it would be financially impossible to use ordinary passanger trains owing to the live paying load in motor-coaches being higher in proporation to the dead weight than in ordinary passanger trains. Most of the leading lines in the country have built motor-coaches with engineering charecteristic more or less peculiar to their general engineering practices. One of the newest and most interesting types placed in regular services is that designed by Mr. C. Park and Mr. G. Whale for the London and North-Western Railway. The engine bogie is specially constructed for carrying the engine and boiler in addition to one end of the car body. The latter is attached to the bogie by a cast steel centre casting resting on the bogie bolster, and the special feature is that if at any time it is desirable to remove the engine and boiler for repairs it is only necessary to raise the engine-end of the car sufficiently high to disenage the centre casting so that the bogie, with the engine and boiler, can be drawn from under the car at the front end. Another bogie with engine and boiler complete can then be put in the place. In this way there is no necessity for the coach to be withdrawn from traffic on account of repairs to the engine. The running of these motor-cars is extremely smooth, and the vibration of the engine usually experienced in this type of vehicle is not felt at all. This may be attributed to the cafeful balancing of the engine and to the fact that the cylinders are placed inside the frames. The engines are of the locomotive type, with horizental inside cylinders 9 1-2in in diameter, with a 15in stroke and can be worked from either end of the car. The boiler, which is also of the locomotive type, has a working presure of 175lb per squre inch, with a total heating surface of 317'27 square feet, and a grate area of 6.38 square feet.

Another interesting type of steam coach is now being built by the Peebles Steam Car Company Limited, by arrangement with Messrs. Ganz and Co., of Budapest, who have supplied a large number to the Hungarian State Railways. The motive equipment consists of a light, high-duty, water-tube boiler of special construction, supplying steam to a compound engine, geared to the car axle, working at fairly high speed on super-heated high-pressure steam. The motor is hung from the under-frame of the car, much as an electric motor is suspended, and is separate from the boiler ; it is thus possible by loosening a few bolts, to remove it and the gearing for inspecton without in any way interfereing with the truck and wheels. The use of gearing may be something of a novelty on British Railways, but the makers claim several distinct advantages for the system. The boiler is of the semi-flash type, having about 802 small tubes. and is placed in the middle of the driver's compartment at the end of the car. It is designed to work at a pressure of 260lb to 300lb per square inch, which can be obtained in twenty to thirty minutes with good fuel, either coke or smokeless Welsh coal. The boiler can be removed and replaced by a space one with great facility ; thus should any repairs to the boiler be necessary, the car is not put out of service.

The New York Central Railroad has placed an order of thirty-five electric locomotives for its express traffic. Each engine will weigh about ninety-five tons and develop 2,200-h.p. They are designed to work 500-ton trains at schedule speed, and constitute the first serious experiment in the utilisation of electricity as a tractive power on main-line railways. The placing of these locomotives in regular service will doubtless do much to demonstrate the suitability of electricity for this class of work, and will throw light on the complex problems involved in main-line work. The need of the electrical engineer at the present time is exact data. Our experience with traumway and suburban electric railway work will not take us very far ; indeed, the change from our present practice to main-line work is almost as great as was the change from horse-drawn cars, so much do the conditions and requirements differ. To notice but one or two points. Authorities are agreed that we cannot take the current off the wire without a high voltage, and in the tests of the 135-ton Westinghouse Locomotive recently referred to in these notes a line voltage of 6,600 was used. In any long-distance transmission a still higher voltage will be used. The matter of providing means of insulation, control, and so forth without endangering life will be one of some difficulty. Then there is the question of the best method of taking the current off the wire ; this obviously cannot be done by means of the ordinary trolley-wheel, or, as Mr. McClellan, an American authority, has discovered a series of trolly-wheels. With the large Westinghouse locomotive referred to current was taken from the overhead wire by a sliding shoe supporred by pantagraph trolley, but it is by no means certain that this method will prove satisfactory in general practice. Again, there is the question of so suspending the motors as to prevent ill effects from jolting and swinging of the axles and body of the locomotive. Then come difficulties in regard to automatic acceleration, proper ventilation of transformers, regulators, motors, and so forth, all of which can only be overcome by separate investigation and experiment. These are a few of the problems which have to be solved before electricity will take the place of steam on our main-lines.

Meanwhile, an effort is being made by Mr. Hugh Reid, the managing director of the North British Locomotive Company, to solve the problem of the future in an altogether different manner. He has patented a self-contained electrical locomotive in the form of a miniature central station on wheels which will generate its own current by means of a boiler and a condensing Parson's turbine.; it is somewhat on the plan of Heilmann's experiment, with the difference that the latter used Willans' high-speed engines in the place of a turbine. And in addition, Mr. Reid proposes to use an air-cooled condenser of somewhat novel design ; and, of course, improved and more efficient generators and motors. Several of Heilmann's locomotives were constructed and used on the Western Railway of France, but were found to be unsuccessful. The results of Mr. Reid's experiments will be awaited with the keenest interest by engineers.

The Arrol-Johnston, the winning car of the Tourist Trophy, meeting, is of an entirely new design. It has a two-cylinder horizontal engine, 4 3-4 by 6 1-2, the valves of which are of the automatic air-suction type. Instead of being suspended from the centre of the frame, as is usual with this type, particularly in American practice, the engine is placed under the bonnet in front. A governor is fitted of the hit and miss type on the exhaust and can be set to cut out at any predetermined speed. There are four speeds forward, the highest being a direct drive, and a Hele-Shaw clutch is used. The normal speed of the engine is 800 revolutions, and on the direct drive this gives a speed of forty-five miles an hour. The excellent performance of this car will doubtless lead other English builders to re-investigate the merits of the horizontal engine, for there is no doubt that for small powers it is superior to the vertical type in points of fuel economy, smooth running, and easy lubrication. Napier II., the winner of the International Motor Boat Cup, is a wonderful speed boat—undoubtedly the fastest in the world propelled by internal combustion engines. She was built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., as the result of a series of trials undertaken with a number of full-sized models, towed by one of the firm's torpedo boats, with a view to ascertaining the resistance of various forms of hulls at varying speeds. In addition to these experiments, numerous tank experiments were made, whilst the boat itself formed the basis of a long prearranged series of experiments to ascertain the best form for seaworthiness. The boat is 40ft in length built of special steel, and constructed unlike the ordinary boat, for she has her frame fore and aft, and not athwartships, as is usually the case. She is fitted with twin screws, driven by two 73-h.p. four-cylinder Napier marine engines.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1905.

THE MILL LABOUR QUESTION.

THOSE who imagine that in the resolution passed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association is to be found the solution of the labour question imagine a vain thing. We attach no importance whatever to it. It is in no way binding on the millowners, notwithstanding the fact that it was carried unanimously. For, if the millowners ignored the recent resolution of the Association in favour of a twelve hours' working day all the year round, it is not probable that they will consent to abide by the decision of the Committee. It is a remarkably feeble resolution : "That for the present the Mills shall continue to work the shorter hours, (not exceeding twelve working hours), up to 1st December 1905 ; but that the Association, while adhering to its opinion that short hours are desirable, cannot bind itself permanently to adopt any limitation which is confined to Bombay only." The Committee has no power whatever to say that twelve hours only shall be worked. Millowners might agree among themselves upon this, and they may, if they are so disposed, accept the view of the Committee, offering no inducement to the men to accept extra work. But will they ? Most emphatically not. No sooner had the resolution been communicated to the millowners and agents, than the men of one mill were invited to work overtime that an order might be completed and delivered At another the position was explained to the men and they were given to understand that less work meant less money. The information did not appear to please the men and murmurings were heard until one operative, more influential than the rest, replied "Very good, sir, we do not want more money, we want more leisure" And the crowd dispersed and went back to work at the bidding of their self-constituted spokesman. On a second occasion they may elect more money instead of more leisure. Yet another illustration may be given of the manner in which agents regard Friday's resolution. A prominent millowner, waited upon by a representative of this journal, in reply to his question said, "I am in no way bound by the Association. I reserve to myself the right to make any arrangement I choose with my men and if they are willing to work they may do so, overtime, or in two shifts, exactly as they and I agree" So much for the "settlement."

But it will be observed that the resolution fixes December 1st as the date on which the twelve hours' arrangement—if arrangement it can be called—shall expire. Six weeks when agitators asked for all time. If they are satisfied with this they are very easily satisfied. "But the Association, whilst adhering to its opinion that short hours are desirable, cannot bind itself to adopt any limitation which is confined to Bombay only." Precisely. In six weeks the operatives will have had time to change their minds half a dozen times. The women and children may see more of their homes and it will be interesting to note the effect on the health returns. The men will see less of their homes ; or, take Tardeo as an example, even the most casual observer cannot fail to notice that, whereas a week ago, the mills were working away merrily, after nightfall in light that was practically as bright as day, now they are in darkness and the men, who were earning money, are spending it and spending it unwisely. The crowded condition of the native liquor-shops testify to the fact. In six weeks the operatives will have time to discover the folly of their action and that their so-called friends and leaders are in reality their most dangerous enemies. They will have time to appreciate the effect of the invocation of Lancashire. We have shown that the conditions of Lancashire mill life are comparatively far worse than those of this country and further that Lancashire can very well afford to leave us alone, her interests lying quite in a different direction. The Millowners' Association apparently recognises the danger their industry has been subjected to by the ill-advised agitation which has "put the fear of the Lord" into some of them. They also see that the shorter hours will handicap Bombay mills in the race against Ahmedabad and up-country mills, one of which is already working the clock round and, as a result of the Swadeshi movement, is obtaining for far inferior goods higher prices than ever Manchester dreamt of asking. The Bombay arrangement, or whatever it may be termed, will break down as certainly as it has now no practical effect. We should hesitate to prophesy that it will even last six weeks. There is too much competition and there is much too brisk a demand for Indian cloths at the present time. There is too marked an absence of cohesion among the agents and the members of the Millowners' Association. Some will consider themselves in honour bound to abide by the resolution. But others will "rat" and that at the earliest possible moment.

Legislative interference with private interests is never welcome. But if all the allegations which have been made against the Bombay mill system are true ; even if they are true in part, some such interference seems desirable. Let the evils likely to result from the intervention of Lancashire be u on the heads of those who invited it. To resist it both employers and men must combine, Let Lancashire set its own house in order before meddling with ours. The child labour question in the home of the English cotton industry is more pressing than with us Let them look to it and leave us to settle our own affairs. But it is absurd to suppose that any agreement among millowners will produce a permanent settlement Millowners will meet and debate and resolve—and go forth and make their own arrangements with men and women and children, and Ahmedabad and Nagpur will "go one better" and the industry will develop and extend there to the detriment of Bombay. That is unless the Government of India shall pass an Act regulating factory labour throughout the whole country and giving capable inspectors adequate powers to enforce the observance of such regulations as may be laid down. Nothing short of that can be productive of a settlement. We are not at the end of our difficulties. We are just at the beginning. Left alone we shall at the end of six weeks be in precisely the same position as we were six weeks ago. Operatives will regret that they permitted themselves to be influenced and will be seeking the labour they now decline. They will solicit work at the mills which offer them the greatest opportunities of earning money. And overtime stopped, they will demand a higher rate of pay. If they work at the risk of their health and to the public danger, if circumstances cause them to accept conditions which even approach those we are asked to believe prevail, Government must come to the rescue, for no 'agreement" among men of such a diversity of race and creed can ever be binding. Like Friday's resolution it would be hardly worth the paper it was written on. It is too late for Lord Curzon's Government to take action, but by the time Lord Minto gets to work developments may have taken place which will render it desirable to appoint such a Commission as dealt with the subject years ago and acceptable legislation may follow. Nothing short of this, we repeat, can possibly furnish the solution of the difficulties which now present themselves and which will certainly be greater before they are less.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY. THE fact that sugar growing is one of the most profitable industries in the Bombay Presidency, taking its outturn in ratio to the area devoted to it, makes the pamphlet issued by Mr. J. B. Knight, through the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, one which is worthy of the most serious attention. Statistics show that the acreage under cultivation has decreased, since the last year of famine, by nearly one-third. The scarcity of rain leading directly to the drying up of sources of irrigation has caused this by necessitating the use of the irrigable land for growing grain crops. From the same cause has sprung a shortage of manure owing to the great mortality—estimated at thirty per cent. in ten years—of the cattle of the Presidency, while other causes have been the impoverished condition of many cultivators and a consequent reduction in the supply of oil-cake manures. It must be remembered that this decrease in the outturn of sugarcane affects the native consumer of "gul" equally with the buyer of refined sugar. It is not necessary, in these columns, to enter into the interesting data collected by Mr. Knight as to the best and most profitable varieties of sugarcane for different districts. The success of the crop depends as much upon the suitability of the variety chosen, to the soil as it does upon proper methods of cultivation. Experiments which have been conducted have conclusively proved this and have, at the same time, shown that the methods of cultivation are far more exacting than those used for other crops. Extra preparation of the land is necessary in order to render the soil at all suitable for the crop and from planting to harvesting almost daily attention is needed in many ways if the utmost yield is to be obtained. Among the best work that has been done at the Government farms is the experimenting with various kinds of artificial manures, of which a classified table is furnished giving cost and quantity required for an acreage standard return.

While these deductions are of little practical value, as issued, to the poorer cultivator, yet under proper supervision and advice the information should enable the ryots to use their land to such advantage as to make it even more profitable, than at present, to devote increasing areas to the cultivation of sugarcane. More than with most crops, irrigation is a source of difficulty in cultivation. Frequent dryings of the soil are required to prevent it becoming sodden, while frequent waterings are required to keep the young crop active. Many methods have been tried and Mr. Knight appears to be fairly satisfied that the result has been the solving of the riddle of the best method, for the various districts. One work of the department has been to introduce improved mills for the crushing of the cane and the supplying of the mill to cultivators. Comparative statements of the cost of cultivation too are features to which the department has paid attention. The cost of a crop is worked out at about Rs. 420 per acre, although in Surat it is, as low as Rs. 288. A crop of average yield produces about 9,500 lbs of "gul" per acre, saleable at from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5, per maund of 80lbs. The yield, however, under suitable manuring goes as high as 13,500 lbs. per acre with a higher value of "gul," thus yielding a handsome profit to the cultivator At the same time the slow initial growth of the cane allows of the land being used at the commencement for other crops, such as onions, cucumber, guava and bhendi, which help the ryot to carry on and to pay cultivation expenses until his primary crop is ready. In his brochure Mr. Knight deals thoroughly with all matters connected with cultivation and in order to produce as complete information as possible acknowledges help from the works of Mr. Mollinson and Dr. Leather on the subject. The summary of the thesis is clearly that sugar cultivation can be made a far more profitable industry than it is at present, provided that it is conducted on scientific lines, and in view of the information he has collected there is no reason why the native cultivator should not be taught these things which are so much to his advantage.

A FAMOUS IRISH CRICKETING FAMILY. INDIAN cricketers will no doubt be interested to learn that a member of a very famous Irish cricketing family leaves Ireland for India very shortly, having been appointed to the Indian Civil Service. Mr. J. T. Gwynn, whom we refer to, is the youngest of four brothers who have been prominently associated with Irish Cricket since 1892. The best of the quartette in their earlier days was the eldest brother, Mr. Lucius H. Gwynn, who not only had the distinction of representing the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's and the Oval in 1898—a most unusual one for an Irish player—but headed the English batting averages that year. He died about two years ago. The second brother, the late Mr. A. P. Gwynn, was almost as fine a cricketer and like his younger brother was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in the later nineties. Being stationed in Burma he had not many opportunities of participating in important matches, but before his death, which occurred in 1900, he donned flannels occasionally for the Rangoon Gymkhana Club with conspicuous success. Mr. R. M. Gwynn, the third brother, is still one of the best cricketers in Dublin and is always sure of a place in a representative Irish team. Mr. J. T. Gwynn in whom Indian cricketers will be most interested has followed in his famous elder brother's footsteps and, last season, had the distinction of scoring more runs than any other batsman in Ireland, winding up his career in the old country auspiciously, last August, by making 86 for Dublin University Long Vacation Club vs. Leinster C. C. All the Gwynns learnt their cricket at St. Columba's College, Dublin, of which their father, a staunch supporter of the game, was the Warden, and Trinity College, Dublin. The Gwynns have done as much for Irish Cricket as the equally famous cricketing families, the Hones, the Hamiltons, the Meldons, and the Caseys.

THE interior of Russia continues in a disturbed state and more outrages are reported.

THE British Government denies the need of officially contradicting the allegations of the "Matin."

THE British Squadron has been warmly received by the Mikado who entertained the British fleet at luncheon.

REUTER announces that the Prince of Wales intends ascending in a baloon in order to obtain a birds-eye-view of several Indian cities.

A STATE of panic prevails in Calcutta where serious disturbances are expected to-day, the day fixed for the Proclamation of the Partition of Bengal.

THE name of the Military location of Thobba in the Murree hills has been altered to Barian.

THE 15th Hussars, now at Muttra, will probably proceed to Calcutta for escort duty during the Royal visit.

ON the retirement of Colonel Wilson, R. E., next month, the post of Director of Railway Traffic will be abolished.

THERE will be a meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on Wednesday, 8th November.

IT is stated that Mr. Bignell is about to return to India and resume his office as Commissioner of Police of Calcutta.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme for an Imperial Customs Service as modified by the Government of India.

THE Chief Justice and Lady Stanley returned to Allahabad from Ceylon by the Bombay mail at 1 a.m. on Saturday morning.

THE roadway over the Ganges Bridge at Allahabad will probably be completed by the end of the month. It is calculated to support a weight of 15 tons.

THE Viceroy during his stay at Agra next month will be entertained at a farewell dinner at the Club, Sir James Digges La Touche will take the chair on the occasion.

THE Convocation of the Calcutta University will take place this cold weather on the 1st January, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales being present on the occasion.

MATTERS have remained so peaceful in Tibet that a Money Order service has been established from the 1st instant with the Gyantse, Chumbi and Phari Offices.

THE Baluch Sardars will be assembled at Quetta to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Royal Highnesses' visit there from the 12th to the 16th March.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. THOMSON, I.M.S., is to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, during the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel King, C.I.E., I. M. S, on other duty.

A SPECIAL cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, October 12th, says that the British Medical Journal states that the War Office has refused the Queen's offer of £2,000 needful for alterations to the new military hospital at Millbank, where the nurses quarters are inadequate and defective.

AN interesting rifle competition will take place on the 17th instant in India and the Transvaal simultaneously. Teams of volunteers will shoot against each other under conditions already agreed upon in the two countries. There will probably be twenty teams shooting in India.

AMONG the typical Indian displays that are being arranged for the Prince and Princess of Wales are elephant processions at Gwalior and Benares respectively. These will be on a large scale and should be very effective as at each of these places the local surroundings lend themselves to ceremonials of this kind.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is about to get a Vedic Dictionary prepared. The work has been entrusted chiefly to Swami Vashesranand and to Brahmchari Nityanand The task is by no means an easy one. It needs immense labour, great learning and rare intelligence and discrimination to get through. We hope the two Sanyasis will be able to accomplish it. A sum of about fifteen thousand rupees is said, to have been sanctioned for the undertaking.

ONE result of the construction of the new line of railway from Peshawar to the Shilman valley north of Landi Kotal will be that considerable changes will be made in the concentration camp at Janikisang on the Jamrud Road. The alignment is being made with a view to take up more ground and generally rendering the encampment better suited for the accommodation of a large body of troops.

THE Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, whose marriage has just taken place at Glucksburg, is the son of the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and succeeded his uncle, the late Duke of Edinburgh, as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on July 30th, 1900. He was born on July 19th, 1884, and has therefore recently attained his majority. During his minority, H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe Langenburg, who married Princess Alexandra, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has acted as Regent.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

FASHIONABLE Simla gathered in the dim light of an enormous red-lined supper tent, singing "Auld Lang Syne" in farewell to Lord and Lady Curzon, is perhaps the scene which is most characteristic of the social doings of the past week here Viceregal Lodge is the principal centre of hospitality. Its staff is, by established custom, the purveyor of entertainments at Annandale. The most important dances have the Viceroy as their host and it is only natural, therefore, that the station should endeavour to do something to express its appreciation, in return, when a Viceroy is leaving. In the case of Lord and Lady Curzon this is particularly appropriate, since their Excellencies have been among the most generous of hosts, and the circumstances under which the Viceroy's tenure of office has terminated has increased the desire to give him a good send off.

The committee, responsible for the arrangements at the Town Hall dance last Monday, are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in this direction. The ballroom has never been more prettily decorated. The arrangements were admirable, and Sir Denzil Ibbetson, as president, said exactly the right things in the appreciative speech with which he proposed the healths of the guests of the evening at supper. The Indian shopkeepers of the bazaar also played up well in the matter of illuminations and their Excellencies received a quite unexpected welcome from the crowd which gathered upon the ridge to see them go by.

The feeling of good will which prevails is particularly noticeable amongst the ministerial services of Secretariat which have found a good friend in the outgoing head of the Government of India and have, just now, grievances under official consideration which are likely to be settled before he goes. His Excellency receives a deputation upon the subject to-morrow. On Tuesday next the local Municipality present him with a farewell address. There is to be a farewell party to the children of Simla at Viceregal Lodge next Saturday.

Last Saturday saw the closing Gymkhana of the season at Annandale, when that well-known Simla association of hospitably-minded bachelors, The Black Hearts, entertained a large number of guests, including the Viceregal party, at luncheon in the grounds of the Gymkhana Club, and here it may be recalled that the Gymkhana Club owes its initiation to the energy and public-spiritness of Colonel Baring, one of Lord Curzon's Military Secretaries, while the extensive improvements to the Annandale race-course are due to the same agency. It was appropriate, therefore, that one of the farewell entertainments should be held within its grounds, and that of last Saturday will remembered as one of the most successful of the season.

Between now and Monday week when a public send off is to be given, their Excellencies will be busy. Farewell addresses continue to pour in and have to be answered. The Viceroy has a thousand official matters to conclude. Lady Curzon is setting the affairs of the Dufferin Fund, in which she has taken much interest, in order prior to handing them over to Lady Minto. It is characteristic of Lord Curzon that he should find time, at such a moment, to go down to inspect the repair to archæological remains in the plains. Such, nevertheless is his intention, the tour he is about to make being largely devoted to this purpose. His visit to Agra, in particular after he has received their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Waless at Bombay, is to see the work he has inaugurated for the restoration of the monuments about that station. The night Lord Curzon is the guest of the Agra club will, no doubt witness one of those addresses upon the subject of the duty of the Government of India towards the heritages of the past, which have been amongst the most eloquent of the splendid speeches he has made.

The historical ball at Viceregal Lodge here, last Thursday night, was one of the very prettiest functions of the kind there has ever been at Simla. The big drawing-room, to the east of the ball-room, had been cleared and under a gilded canopy, on one side their Excellencies received their guests. Lady Curzon was the lovely Berengaria of Navarre, in flaming drapery of clinging yellow silk, with close fitting hood to match, laden with ropes of pearls and the royal jewels of the crusades. Her two little daughters were her pages and the members of the Viceregal staff, her knights, wearing the white silk-lined cloaks of the period with embroidered emblems and, in the case of the knights, chain-armour shoulder pieces. The rich reds and yellows of the wide carpeted floor formed a contrast, worthy of the camp of Saladin, to the variegated costumes of the five hundred historical personages who progressed out of the past to join this striking group. Queen Elizabeth was there in the person of Mrs. George Wilson, the costume worked out with a faithful minuteness that made it one of the very best where almost all were good. Curious observers noticed that the silken folds bore tiny hand-painted representations of eyes and ears, in reminder of the characteristics of the royal original. Lady Ibbetson was in the quaintest of conceptions, all of black velvet, including a poke-bonnet which suited her extraordinarily well. The costumes, I understand, had been copied from one of the best known pictures of the Lady Holland whose wit and hospitality made Holland House renowned in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Sir Danzil made an appropriate Lord Melborne. Mr. Meyer, as Marie Antoinette, was the charming leader of a whole set of delightfully got up Luis XVI characters. Mr. Nathan, as a doge of Venice, had got together a capital set of Italian Renaissance characters Mrs. Mallalby, the Hon. Mr. Earle Richards, Mrs. Haig and Mrs Grant being amongst the best. Mrs. Ducane-Smythe was the leader of a clever eighteenth century group. There was also a group of Elizabethan figures. Mr. Campbell made an excellent cardinal. Major Campbell as Hereward the Wake, Mr. Hill as Robin Hood, Mrs. Pugh as a girl of old Calcutta, Mrs. Cogswell as a Georgian dame. Miss Moberly Bell as the heroic daughter of Sir Thomas More, Major Iddell as the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Wallis in the brown wrappings of Shan O'Neil, Colonel Wilson as Sir Walter Raleigh, Miss Strong as Princess Ida, Mrs. Sclater as the Countess of Monmouth, Mrs. A. B. Miller as Margaret of Navarre, Mr. Carnduff as Napoleon, Mrs Le Maistre as a Greek dame, Mrs. Home as the Countess de La Motte and Mrs Kenny as the Countess of Derby were also noticeable amongst a crowd of other admirably got up characters.

After the reception a series of old-world quadrilles were danced, each confined to members of some particular period. The scene in the electric lighted ball-room, while these were in progress, was one of extraordinary brilliance. Groups of quaint figures moved in the centre. Around stood row behind tiptoeing row of kings, nobles and dame of every period and race, keeping over each other's shoulders to see the proceedings. Supper was served later on, in the teak-pannelled dining room, beneath the emblazoned arms of the Viceroys who have been Lord Curzon's predecessors in office. Lord Curzon's own arms are now added to the line—with the, at the moment, curiously apposite family motto, "Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde." His Excellency himself was in the uniform of Lord Wellesley, one of the greatest of the men who have held his high office before him. The occasion was a curious mingling of the present and of the past, of the men and the women who will be welcoming a new Viceroy next month, of the hosts who are leaving Simla for good and of the half forgotten memories and long-dead tales of those who have shaped history in years that are gone.

OUR ALLIES THE JAPANESE.

THE MIKADO'S HOSPITALITY

LUNCHEON AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the Mikado received Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and his staff, also his captains, with marked cordiality and invited them to luncheon at the Palace of Shiba, which his Majesty placed at the disposal of Admiral Noel and his officers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At the luncheon in the Imperial Palace to the British officers, the Mikado toasted King Edward, and Admiral Noel toasted the Mikado who afterwards conversed freely with his guests.

The Municipality and other authorities are vying with each other in entertaining the visitors and providing a constant round of amusements for both officers and bluejackets.

The "Times" says that the generous and enthusiastic welcome of Admiral Noel's squadron in Japan is heartily appreciated in Great Britain. We are now, it says, partners with Japan in a new alliance, which, as far as human arrangements can guarantee, is immeasurably the surest guarantee of peace that could be found. Peace is bringing out the high national qualities of the Japanese as manifestly as the war did.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an article says we are happy to think the British visit to Japan is helping the Japanese to forget the disappointment they experienced over the peace. The Anglo-Japanese is an alliance of two peoples as well as of two Governments.

THE "MATIN'S" REVELATIONS.

England Ignores the Canard.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The British Government does not intend to make any statement regarding the "Matin's" revelations; but Reuter is enabled to state authoritatively that Government has informed Germany that France never asked, and Great Britain never offered, assistance. The question never arose.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

There was a perfect flood of anti-British comment in the German Press, yesterday, anent the French newspaper revelations. The German press declares that Great Britain is bent upon kindling a European conflagration.

BALLOON FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Novel View of India.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Spencer, the aeronaut, has started for India taking a large balloon with him for the use of the Prince of Wales, who wants to have a birds-eye-view of some of the Indian cities.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Signed on Saturday.

News received at Washington states that the Tsar and the Mikado to-day signed duplicate copies of the Treaty of Peace.

LATER.

Ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace will be exchanged at Washington to-morrow.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT WARSAW.

A Curions Story.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Twenty men threw a bomb at the villa of an English manufacturer, named Briggs, at Warsaw and killed the cook and gardener, first having shot three policemen dead who were guarding the premises. The miscreants escaped.

Martial law has been abrogated at Odessa.

LONDON, Oct 13.

The strikers at Moscow erected barricades to-day and the Cossacks charged and broke them down, injuring several strikers.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

Working Till the End.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Sir Henry Irving died last night suddenly from syncope at Bradford after performing in the theatre there.

ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Police Victims.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Chief of the Police at Krasnoyorsk was killed when returning from the theatre, last night, six shots being fired at him.

The sub-Chief of Police at Kishineff has been assassinated. This is held to be largely due to his being responsible for the massacres in 1903 and the recent anti-Jewish disturbances.

GRAND SHERIF OF MECCA.

The Sherif Ali of Mecca has been appointed Grand Sherif.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Electing a King.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Swedish Rigsdag has approved the dissolution of the Convention.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Norway proceeds shortly to select a King Prince Charles of Denmark is still mentioned as the likely candidate.

BARKSTON ASH ELECTION.

A Liberal Victory.

Mr. Andrews, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for the seat at Barkston Ash rendered vacant by the death of Sir Robert Gunter. by a majority of 228 votes over Mr. Lane Fox, the Unionist candidate. The polling was as follows :—

Andrews (L)	4376
Lane Fox (U)	4148

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

A Loss for the Progressive Party.

Prince Trubetzkoi, the leader of the moderate reformers, died suddenly at the close of a spirited speech, regarding the troubles at the Moscow University, before the special Government Commission at St. Petersburg.

RAILWAY SCHEMES AT HONGKONG.

Two Millions Wanted.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter (Hongkong) says that the Government is introducing an ordinance for raising a loan of two millions sterling for the Kowloon Railway and other railway purposes which, it is believed, will include the advance of one million to the Chinese authorities for the redemption of the Hankau-Canton Railway.

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

Liner Damaged.

The s. s. Campania was crossing to New York when a huge wave swept the steerage, drowning five passengers, killing one and injuring thirty.

THE VANDERBILT MOTOR CUP.

283 Miles in 276 Minutes.

M. Hemery of France has won the race for the Vanderbilt Motor Cup in America.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The race for the Vanderbilt motor car cup was 283 miles and was done in 276 minutes. Heath of France was second, Feacy of America, third and Lancia, Italy, fourth.

Several mishaps took place.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

France Demands her Rights.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The relations between France and Venezuela are still forming the subject of earnest discussion at Washington.

It is stated that France is fully prepared to take measures to secure the recognition of her rights.

A SMASH UP AT THE CURRAGH

Considerable Damage.

During the manœuvres at the Curragh yesterday, a squadron of the 19th Hussars was ordered to charge some guns protected by a squadron of the 11th Hussars and through an error the 19th Hussars galloped right into the guns. Horses and men got entangled and much confusion ensued. One private had his neck broken, another had a fractured ankle. One horse was killed, besides a number of minor accidents.

HECTOR MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

War Office Gives Four Cannons.

LONDON. Oct. 15.

The War office has given four cannons for the Hectar Macdonald memorial at Dingwell.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Fairs has won the tennis championship defeating Peter Latham by five to one.

GOVERNMENT SHIP ASHORE.

The repair ship Assistance has grounded at Tetuan in heavy weather.

The Admiralty has given a contract for her salvage amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling. Operations will be impossible till the weather moderates.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Duke of York's Stakes :—

Donnetta	1
Nutwith	2
Velocity	3

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 30th ultimo arrived Bhindisi on 13th instant.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

VIEW OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE EVE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

DOCUMENTS, extending to 286 printed foolscap pages are issued relating to the Partition of Bengal. They include the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Bengal and Assam Governments, also between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and numerous memorials from public bodies and Associations.

The matter was alluded to in a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in December 1903, but the main proposals of the Government of India did not go home until the 2nd of February 1905. An extract, eighteen printed pages long, from the Government of India's despatch of last mentioned date is amongst the papers now issued. It recapitulates the reasons for affording immediate substantial relief to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and discusses at length whether such relief should be afforded by giving that official a council or by partitioning Bengal. It argues that the association of a council with the Lieutenant-Governor would (1) lead to constant dissension if he could overrule his colleagues and to impotence if he could not, (2) that it would divide and therefore weaken both the responsibility and the authority of Government, (3) that in so far as it is it involed the maintenance of present territorial limits of Bengal, it would establish a permanent obstacle to the further development of Assam and perpetuate intolerable defects in the system of recruitment, and (4) that it would be different from what is the case in Madras and Bombay, since, there, executive councils exist for the guidance of the Governors who have no experience of India. It concludes that the only possible alternative is to reduce the territory for the administration of which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is responsible.

It then goes on to develop the proposals for the partition which have resulted in the scheme alternatively accepted by the Secretary of State. In doing so it discusses the various objections urged against this scheme in regard to the loss of national unity for Bengal. It states that in so far as the idea of national unity which the memorialists wish to preserve is a genuine growth, rooted in a common bond of race, religion and language and not the artificialproduct of professional agitation. Universal experience teaches that the mere adjustment of administrative boundaries will present no obstacle to its development. If national sentiment is animated by any real vitality of its own it ought to be independent of the boundaries of provinces as the Chamber of Commerce assures us is the case with trade.

The Government of India go on to discuss the questions of constitutional and other privileges, Legislative Council, Board of Revenue, High Court, Commercial interests, financial objections, the backwardism of Assam, language and race and facilities for employment, and conclude by strongly recommending almost the precise arrangement which is now being introduced, the principal difference being that the word Assam does not appear in the designation recommended for the new Province.

DESPATCH FROM MR. BRODRICK.

The following is one of the most interesting parts of the long correspondence that has taken place as showing the case taken by and attitude of the Secretary of State. In a letter to the Government of India he says :—

Having regard to the opposition which has been excited by your proposals, it becomes incumbent upon me to consider carefully whether any practicable alternative scheme could be suggested for securing to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that relief from an excessive burden of work, which is admitted to be necessary. In the 22nd paragraph of your letter one such alternative scheme is examined which also involves a redistribution of territory and, while leaving the Bengali speaking area to be administered from Calcutta, removes from the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction the Hindi speaking territory (Behar and Chota Nagpur) and transfers Orissa to the Central Provinces. You state the reasons which have induced you to reject this scheme and in those reasons I am disposed, upon the whole to concur. Another method of relief which has been suggested to me is one which was briefly touched upon by some of those who took part in the discussion of 1867-68, but it does not appear to have been prominent in the debates on the present occasion. I refer to the lightening of the burden of detailed administration, now pressing upon the Lieutenant-Governor which might be secured by making over certain portions of the Province to the charge of Commissioners, invested with powers corresponding to those which under Act 5 of 1868 may be delegated by the Government of Bombay to the Commissioner in Sind.

I understand, however, that although this scheme is not mentioned in the correspondence, you have nevertheless had it under consideration and have rejected it because in your opinion it would not afford the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal adequate relief from his present burdens, while maintaining in existence the injurious dependence of Assam upon Bengal for officers. I should have been glad if it could have been examined in greater detail before being finally set aside, but I recognise the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the difficult questions presented in the papers before me, and I am unwilling to differ from the conclusions arrived at after so much deliberation by your Excellency in Council. Being, therefore, of opinion that a measure of relief is absolutely necessary and that there is no practicable alternative, I give my sanction in Council to the general principles involved in your proposals, that is, to the constitution of Assam and Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal into a province under a Lieutenant Governor, to the exchanges between Bengal and Central Provinces recommended by you and to the maintenance of the "status quo" as regards the transfers originally suggested between Bengal and Madras.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issues here to-night in connection with the Bengal Partition scheme providing for the various transfers and arrangements necessary for the new Province. The letter is to have, I understand, a Legislative Council, consisting of fifteen members of whom six will be elected with a Board of Revenue of two members, the senior being Mr. Savage, and the second Mr. Melitus. Mr. Lyon becomes Chief Secretary to the new Lieutenant-Governorship and Mr. Bonham Carter, Inspector-General of Police.

LATER.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is published in connection with the Partition of Bengal. It gives the Regulations approved by the Secretary of State for the formation of a Legislative Council for the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam to consist of fifteen councillors of whom seven shall be officials and six shall be nominated upon the recommendation of various local bodies and associations.

The Gazette goes on to notify the erection of the districts of Sylhet, Coachar and the Khasi, Jaintia, Naga and Lushai Hills into a Commissionership, and the transfer of (a) the district of Darjiling to the Bhagulpur division, Bengal; (b) the district of Sambalpur, except the Chandarpur Padmakur estate and the Phuljhar zamindari to the Orissa division, Bengal; and (c) the district of Malda to the Rajshahi division of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Gazette also notifies the transfer of a number of officials for duty in the new province. The service of the following amongst others, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :—

Indian Civil Service Messrs. H. Savage, H. R. H. Coxe, A. E. Harward, N. Bonham Carter, F. N. Fischer, J. D. Cargill, S. C. Mukerjee, J. T. Rankin H. Walmsley, F. J. Jeffries, J. N Roy, A. H. W. Bentinck, R. R. Garlick, G. Milne, C. H. Moseley, C. Tindall, F. A. Sachse, H. K. Briscoe, J. A. Milligan, S. N. Mackenzie J. A. Dawson.

Police—Messrs. F. E. Kemp and St. Quintin Byrne.

Jails—Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Weir, I. M. S. Colonel D. Wilkie I. M. S. is appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Major. E. C. Hare, Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. G. Boyce, from the United Provinces. Chief Engineer; H. G. H. Keene, Accountant-General; Mr. V. C. Scott, O'Conner. Deputy Accountant-General., Mr. O. J. Sykes, Assistant Accountant-General, and Messrs. J. Bridgnell and T. A. Frazer, Chief Superintendents.

SERIOUS STATE OF CALCUTTA.

A RECOLLECTION OF PANIC SUNDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

There is quite a panic in Calcutta concering the rumoured disturbances in the city to-morrow over the Partition Proclamation. Elaborate precautions have been taken by the Police to prevent rioting. It is evident, however, that the agitators have been going round to all the shops asking them to close to-morrow. Many, if not all the Bengali shopkeepers intend doing so, not so much from sympathy with the movement as from a fear of reprisals. Some Christian girls schools, especially those in unprotected native quarters and in places where the badmash element gather and where help might be delayed, have decided to close.

The volunteer season having commenced and the Volunteers having received their arms, the European and Eurasian quarters are pretty safe, but some uneasiness is felt for those living unarmed in isolated localities. Precautionary Police measures have been put in force from to-day and batches of native police have been posted all over the town, being in greater strength in the badmash localities, and European Superintendents and Inspectors are constantly on the move.

Seeing that tranquillity prevails, the butchers of the Municipal Market, where Europeans get their fresh meat supply, have been approached, but they decline to close. The grocers, however, who are all Bengalis, ere not likely to open.

The wildest rumours, afloat all over city, are made worse by the absolutely innocent and harmless collection of Kabulis and Pathans going about the City, as they usually do, with sticks in their hands. These men have been told that there is to be a great tamasha and they are moving about the town, to the intense terror of the inhabitants, endeavouring to find out where the tamasha is to take place.

The aspect of the city recalls recollection of the Panic Sunday of bygone years.

THE COMING CALCUTTA SEASON.

LORD MINTO AND LORD KITCHENER TO ARRIVE EARLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Calcutta season this year promises to be an early one. The Government of India offices open there on the 6th proximo, and Army head-quarters offices a few days later.

Lord Kitchener arrives by the middle of the month, and Lord Minto about the 20th. The unusually early gathering of military talent would seem to suggest that no time is to be lost by the new Viceroy in taking up the big scheme of Military reorganisation which awaits his arrival in India.

FAMINE OPERATIONS IN RAJPUTANA.

FREE RESORT TO RELIEF WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Famine now seems inevitable in part of Rajputana but everything possible is being done to relieve want.

The following official report shows the state of affairs in Ajmer Merwara, the worst affected region as it existed last Saturday. It runs as follows :—Distress is not yet acute, but is increasing gradually. Classes mostly affected are agricultural who resort freely to relief works. There is no wandering or emaciation, and persons on relief are generally in good condition. Relief measures are adequate and takavi is being advanced for the purchase of seed and for works of private utility. Public Health is good. There is no deficiency of clothing, medical comforts, etc. There is no need for private charitable relief. At present prices are much above normal and are stationary, viz., 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. The daily average number on relief works was 10,688, on gratuitous relief 4,747, total 15,435.

Western portions of the United Provinces are also beginning to suffer but not so seriously. Test works are now open in Jhansi and Etawah as well as in Jalaun, but the number that have resorted to them so far is comparatively small. The cattle are losing condition in Jalaun and Etawah and scarcity of fodder begins to be complained of in parts of Agra division, Meerut, Aligarh, Cawnpore Jalaun and Hamirpur. But the official crop telegram, to-night issued, states that markets are well stocked and prices are stationary.

Drought also continues in the Punjab, but is less severely felt there than in the United Provinces and Rajputana.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR STUDY LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

REGULATIONS for the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service are published. The following are the principal conditions :—

Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The period of such study leave will be calculated at the rate of one month for each year of service up to a total of twelve months in all during an officer's service. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service. The minimum period of study which will render an officer eligible for study leave shall be two months. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months. The times spent on a journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave will reckon as study leave, but the allowance specified below will be granted during the period of study only. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave. provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months, and in the case of leave on Medical certificate, provided that the medical Board at the India office certifies that the officer is fit for study.

In the case however of officers in military employment study leave cannot be taken in continuation of combined privilege leave and furlough admissible under the terms of the India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, if the total period would thereby exceed eight months but study leave may be so taken provided such leave is not for less than two months and the total period of combined privilege leave and furlough and study leave does not exceed eight months. This limitation to eight months does not, however apply in case of study leave combined with privilege leave alone. The total period of absence from India will be strictly limited to two years during the course of study.

Lodging allowance at the rate of eight shillings a day for a field officer, six shillings for a captain and 4 shillings for a lieutenant will be granted. Study leave will count as service for promotion and pension, but not for furlough or any other leave. It will not affect any leave which may already be due to an officer.

A DEEPENING MYSTERY.

STRANGE STORY OF A SAILOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Mr. Bowerman, the missing Chief Officer of the steamer Shahjehan, reappeared in Calcutta yesterday, after ten days' disappearance. He says that he came shore to buy shoes on the 5th instant, and knows nothing as to what happened till he found himself in a lonely hut at Assansole with a native fanning him. He lost nothing of the property on him.

PRIVILEGE PASSAGES FOR FIELD OFFICERS.

DEFINITION OF CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The extension of the privilege of non-entitled passages to field officers has been sanctioned subject to the following conditions; (1) that the allotment of vacant berths shall in all cases be made strictly in accordance with juniority; (2) no officer senior in rank to the officer commanding the troops on board shall be allotted passage.

DINNER TO SIR EDMUND ELLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Sir Edmund Elles was entertained at the United Service Club here, this evening, by the Officers of the Military Department.

THE TEAK INSECT BORER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

A note, by Mr. Stebbing upon a destructive insect borer of the teak tree in Burma is published here, also detailed official instructions for the guidance of officers arriving with British troops at Bombay and Calcutta.

ALLEGED FRAUD AT POONA.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The case in which Govindji Lalji, a Bombay landlord was charged at the instance of Messrs. Chunilal Nagindas, Bankers and Shroffs, Centre Street, with fraud in respect of two cheques passed by the accused to the complainant on the Bank of Bombay on the 13th and 25th August came on for final disposal to-day, before Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate.

The following was the judgment :—The question before me is whether accused committed cheating as regards the first cheque i.e., whether he induced complainant to part with his money on the distinct understanding that he had money in the Bank to meet the cheque. If he did so a charge should be framed against him, but I am not at all satisfied that such was the case, I am of opinion that everything points to the fact that the accused had not the money in the Bank, but expected to be able to meet it when presented. It is quite probable that there was some oral agreement not to present the cheque until 1st September. I am of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence before the Court that accused did induce complainant to part with the money on the distinct understanding that the money was in the Bank, to warrant a charge of cheating being framed against him. As regards the cheque dated 25th August, the document passed to the complainant at the time of giving the cheque is clear. There was a distinct possibility arranged for, that the cheque might not be met on presentation, and in that case complainant was clearly given his remedy, i.e., sale of the race horse and recovery of any balance due. There was no cheating in this transaction. The complainant has his remedy in a civil action.

LORD LAMINGTON'S TOUR.

RETURN JOURNEY COMMENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Lord Lamington and Staff left Ootacamund this morning, accompanied by Captain Matthews, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency Lord Ampthill, as far as Coonoor. The usual salute of 17 guns was fired announcing the departure.

Prior to his departure Lord Lamington visited the railway staff quarters that were seriously damaged by the recent flood, and sympathetically enquired from the men of the loss they had sustained.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL.

A "Government Gazette," extraordinary issued on Saturday states :—

"His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 20th October, at 10-50 a.m., (Railway Time) His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus Station, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival.

The Secretaries to Government and all Heads of Departments in Bombay are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

THE N.-E. MONSOON.

MADRAS RAILWAYS REACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Heavy rain continues to fall in Madras, and is general throughout the Presidency.

To-day breaches are reported on the Nilgiri Railway and East Coast Section of the Madras Railway. Neither of these are serious, but have rendered the transhipment of the mail necessary.

LORD KITCHENER ON TOUR.

MORE CHINA BUYING AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCTOBER 13.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener accompanied by Colonel H. I. W. Hamilton, D. S. O., Military Secretary, and Captain O. A. Fitzgerald, arrived by special train from Bombay at Sachin this afternoon. His Excellency visited the Nawab Saheb, and then proceeded on his journey to Surat, where he arrived at 4-45 p. m.

On arrival he was met by Mr. Westropp, I. C. S., Collector of Surat, Colonel Olivier, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Major Franklin, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

On alighting his Excellency presented Major Franklin with the Volunteer Decoration, and then drove off to the City, where he paid a visit to Nawab Mir Muzaffer Husseinkhan, and examined some old China. Lord Kitchener also visited some old chinaware shops in the city. The other places of interest visited by his Excellency were the Dutch tombs, the old English Factory at Muglisarie and the old cemetery.

His Excellency left for Baroda at 7 p. m., halting for the night at Ankleshwar. From Baroda Lord Kitchener will visit Cambay, Deesa, and Ajmere, returning to Simla on the 25th instant.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

No less than thirty years have now elapsed since His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) touched India's shores when Bombay in particular, and India generally, was the scene of great demonstration to give him a befitting welcome. Similar demonstrations of loyalty are now in evidence in Bombay, and no doubt in every part of India which His Royal Highness, the present heir apparent to the throne, contemplates visiting. The public bodies and individual citizens are having a busy time of it in active preparations for the auspicious occasion. The local public buildings are undergoing as it were a transformation in the way of decorations and illuminations, and no doubt within the next fortnight the public will be enabled to form an idea of the brilliancy of events which are in store for them. Our City Fathers and other public bodies are exceedingly active, notably the City Improvement Trust, who are in a great measure responsible for the improved sanitary condition of Bombay—as well as individual citizens, who, in cooperation with the public bodies are decorating and illuminating their buildings. It is a strange coincidence that the present landing in Bombay of the Prince of Wales takes place, as will be seen below, exactly a day later after the elapse of thirty years, than his Royal father's landing at the Government Dockyard. The decoration and illuminations on the present occasion will be unprecedented in the annals of Indian loyalty to the British throne and will not be easily forgotten. The arrangements are strangely similar to what took place when King Edward visited Bombay, though some of the routes along which the Royal party drive have been slightly altered and the demonstrations generally will be on an improved scale.

THE VISIT OF 1875.

His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) left Dover on the afternoon of the 11th October in H. M. S. Serapis and arrived in Bombay on the 8th November. At 7 a. m. on that date three signal guns announced the sighting of the Serapis. The ships of the Flying Squadron and other vessels displayed all their bunting, the Royal Salute being fired at 8-15 At a few minutes before 9 o'clock a Royal Salute was fired from each of the men-of-war which were lined up. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Prince landed at the Dockyard where suitable arrangements had been made. At the entrance of the landing a large archway, covered with palm leaves and flowers, had been erected and at the upper end a very good representation of a Hindu archway, adapted from an old temple, made an imposing exit. On the inside the word "Welcome" was given in Marathi and Gujerathi and on the outside the same word was given in three languages (Persian, Hindustani, and English). From the roof numerous flags depended. A wide passage marked off with red cards and carpeted with red cloth led down the centre from the landing stage. On either side of this passage were accommodated the Native Chiefs in order of their respective ranks, those of the native nobility present being H. H. the Nizam, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharana of Meywar (Oodeypore), H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharaja of Edur, H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Raja of Lunavara, the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, the Sir Desai of Savantvadi, Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Rajah of Kolhapore, Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Mir. Ali Muradhan of Khairpur, the Jam of Navanagar, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Divan of Palanpur, Raja of Baria, Nawab of Balasinoor, Raja of Sunth, Raja of Dharampur, Raja Saheb of Wankaneer, Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, and the Nawab of Jangira.

Behind the Chiefs sat the members of the Civil Military and Native Services. On the right hand were accommodated the members of the Corporation armed with an address, as will be the case this year, while the 7th Fusiliers formed the Guard of Honour. The spectacle was a brilliant one, with innumerable flags, banners, and bunting, waving pleasantly above and the native nobility clad in jewels and brocades of fabulous value, European officers in full dress, a little army of Consuls in official uniforms, and a sprinkling of ladies in elegant toilettes. The boats of the different vessels (as will again be the case this year) took up their places so as to make a lane from the Serapis and landing place. At 4 o'lock a Royal Salute was fired from the Fleet and the Battery to announce that His Royal Highness had left the Serapis, and soon after the Royal launch swept into view and the Royal Standard was promptly hoisted. The Prince on landing was received by Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy of India, the Governor of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court and various other Functionaries. The Band struck up the National Anthem, and the Guards presented arms amid the thunder of cannon. On arriving at the place allotted to the members of the Corporation His Royal Highness stopped and then the Chairman of the Corporation read an address of welcome. The Prince having replied, he inspected the Guard, and was then introduced to the Native Chiefs, Princes, and high officials and then the Royal Procession was formed.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Emerging from the Dockyard by the western gate over which a triumphal arch in blue and gold had been erected, the procession, amid the ringing cheers of the crowd along the route, proceeded past the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Watson's Hotel, the National Bank, the French Bank and all those buildings in that line, towards the Crawford Market, and then curved round towards Money School, by Mombadevi, Pydhoni, J. J. Hospital, over the Byculla Bridge, and on to Government House, Parel, every possible part en route being elegantly decorated.

On the forenoon of the following day, His Royal Highness received State visits from the Native Chiefs and paid return visits.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations of 1875 were a magnificent success. The Town Hall was a wall of light and there was a brilliant scene at Elphinstone Circle and in fact over the whole of the Fort. By far the finest spectacle presented was that of the fairy-like illuminations of the Public Works Offices and the old Post Office. The arcades and windows of these buildings, their pillars and varying roof lines, their turrets and pinnacles were all shown in a tracery of white, green, red and blue light, while the Floral Fountain also presented a brilliant view. Church Gate Street was also ablaze with light. The illuminations in Parsee Bazaar Street were also very good, Chinese lanterns forming a leading feature in the decorations there. The Arthur Crawford Market was well brought out, the architectural lines of the building being followed in lamps. The trees on either side of Government Gate Road were hung with Chinese lanterns, the frontages of the residences being chiefly illuminated with tumbler lamps, in stars, circles, triangles, and other figures. At the approach to the Victoria Gardens there were several arches outlined in gas at their entrances, bearing the well-known motto "Ich Dien" flanked by heraldic devices and surmounted by groupings of flags. The outer ridges and outlines were picked out with tumblers. Similar arches were erected over the Byculla Railway Overbridge, while overhead and across were arches bearing such inscriptions as "Welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," "God Bless Your Royal Mother." "Welcome." &c. The G. I. P. Railway displayed a good deal of taste in their designs of illuminations over the Byculla Railway Bridges and on the other Railway premises in the vicinity. From here the procession passed, about 7 p. m., along Bhendi Bazaar to Pydhoni, the route being well lighted up; but the richest of all were the illuminations in Mumbadevi, Rampart Row, the Frere Fountain. the Queen's Statue, Church Gate Road, Elphinstone Circle and the Town Hall to Bazaar Gate Street. Over the entrance to the Elphinstone Gardens, directly facing Church Gate street, was a handsome representation of the Star of India, with the words "God Bless our Prince," the whole arch being picked out in gas jets. The garden railings were surmounted with gas moons. and each of the other three entrances displayed stars in gas. On the railings there were also stars and circles in wooden frames affixed and lighted with oil. Chinese lanterns were suspended from all the overhanging boughs. The houses in the Circle had all their archways and perpendiculars picked out with oil lamps, the upper verandahs being decorated with Chinese lanterns. A great attraction was the Town Hall. The noble flight of stairs leading up was lined step over step—with coloured lanterns, leaving only a narrow way clear in the centre, while three large stands, holding over two hundred lights each, stood along the rails on either side. The right front pillars which support the pediment were twined round with coloured lights, and rows of lamps were placed along the mouldings and cornices, etc., and along the outline of the edifice. The two wings were similarly illuminated, the arched entrance on the ground floor being picked out with lights. There was an enormous transparency, representing His Royal Highness seated on a chair of State with one foot resting on the British lion. and holding in his hand a medallion of our late Queen. To his right and left were depicted two female figures respectively, representing Peace and Abundance. The right side of the transparency was filled up by a group of figures representing the manufacture of Western India, such as pottery, paper making, wire-drawing, lapidary, cloth, cotton and silk weaving dubber making, gold thread embroidery, dyeing, copper-writing and several others; while the left side was occupied with groups of figures representing the commerce of Bombay with Africa, Egypt, Persia, Turkey, China, Greece, Arabia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Spain, America, Italy, Japan, France and other countries.

On the afternoon of the 10th November a grand Children's Fete was held in the Fort in honour of the Royal visit. The children of the respective Schools in Bombay were marched to Rotton Row—the venue of gaiety for the occasion—at 3 o'clock, each school being preceded by a band. On taking their seats in the tents the children were treated to all kinds of dainties. Among the schools which participated in the event were the Indo-British Institution, Royal Artillery and 2nd Queen's Colaba School, Zenana Mission Normal School, Cathedral Choir School, St. Peter's Mazagon Girls School, Khetwadi Day School, a Private School under Miss Connon, the Diocesan School, Baptist Church School. Church Mission Free School, St. Xavier's School, Fort Convent Day School, St. Joseph's Convent School (Bandora). Mazagon Convent School (now) in Clare Road, St. Joseph's Cavel School, St. Mary's School, the Byculla Schools, Scottish Orphanage, Parel Convent School, Byculla Scottish High Schools, and the John Connon High School. On the arrival of his Royal Highness at 5 o'clock the children sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales,' after which several vernacuar songs were rendered by the Native School children and His Royal Highness was profusely garlanded. Later in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

THE LEVEE,

On the same evening was held the first Royal Levee, at the Secretariat when his Royal Highness received publicly all the Judges, Members of Council, Covenanted Civilians and others. The crush on this occasion was very great. A small dais was erected on the right of the Reception Chamber for His Royal Highness, at whose side stood the Governor of Bombay while the 2nd Queens formed the Guard of Honour with the full band of the Regiment in attendance.

An imposing function was the Sailors' Dinner held on the following evening, at the Sailors' Home. The menu was a very lengthy one and the attendance of the tars numbered over two thousand. The whole building was one mass of decorative art and ablaze with lights of variegated colours. Besides the sailors the entertainment was extended to the men of the 27th Royal Fusiliers and the 2nd Queen's Regiment. At a little before 5 o'clock, the Prince arrived on the scene and was received with cheers, which were repeated again and again until after walking round he left the place.

THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK.

Even a grander sight than the scene of the Sailors' Dinner was the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Elphinstone Dock. At the entrance on either side were temporarily constructed robing rooms, and the avenue leading in was lined with Masons in the dress of their order, each Constitution carrying their own banners. The English and Scotch lodges formed in two columns abreast at the robing room, and marched under the direction of the Directors of Ceremonies to their respective places. The ceremony was of an interesting nature for, being essentially Masonic, the rich dresses of the brotherhood with their banners made up a very gorgeous scene. On one side of the keystone was a beautifully carved box of the Indian workmanship containing the mallet, trowel, and level in ivory and gold mounting, and over the Chancellor's seat floated the Royal standard in green, crimson and gold. The trowel was in silver charged with gold, on the face of which was inscribed, "The Federation Stone of the Prince's Dock in Bombay is laid by His Royal Highness," with the dates. There was a great crowd again on this occasson, when and on the arrival of His Royal Highness several speeches were made by members of the varisons Lodges to which the Prince generally replied, after which His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone.

On the evening of the 12th, the Bombay Harbour presented a brilliant spectacle. From the Apollo Bunder to the bunder at Mazagon there was hardly a vessel which was not illuminated. Rows of lights were visible along their bulwarks and yardarms, while many of them had long chains of light between their masts and several were covered with Chinese lanterns. The British India Company's steamers were particularly attractive. The P. and O. steamers which were far away down the harbour had every outline beautifully worked out in lights, while the Police boats were also one blaze of light. All the sailing vessels and steamers added to the beauty of the scene with coloured lanterns and blue lights. The Serapis which brought the Royal party to Bombay exhibited the Princes' initials "A. E." woven out of light. Rockets were shot up into the air at intervals, leaving long fiery tracks behind them, and red, blue and green lights shed lovely colours on the water. Music was heard from vessels on all sides and wild "hurrahs" resounded in the air. There was later in the evening a magnificent display of fireworks from the steamers.

THE FIREWORKS.

The fireworks on the night of the 16th was perpaps the most brilliant of all the entertainments provided and was then declared to have been one of the finest ever witnessed in India. A rocket would suddenly ascend and bursting, would scatter on all sides stars of various colours. Following almost immediately would come the discharge of a battery of a hundred serpents.

A great feature was a representation in fireworks of the Taj Mahal of Agra extending 64 feet by 40 feet. Among the other successful pieces were "The Cascade of Golden Fire," "The Fiery Pigeons" and several others.

Similar arrangements as are being made this year for the Native Fair on the Esplanade were carried on in 1875 in connection with the Royal visit, the arrangements of the booths being also somewhat similar. Among the other functions in connection with the Royal visit in 1875 must not be forgotten the State Ball at Government House, the Byculla Club Ball, His Royal Highnesse's visit to the Elephanta Caves, Soldiers' and Sailors' Sports, addresses from the City of Bombay and the Bombay Senate, the Masonic Ball, Dinner to Pensioners at Sonapore, address by the Parsee ladies of Bombay, Presentation of Colours to H. M's 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, the Fancy Bazaar at the Town Hall, and visit to several places of interest in Bombay.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

His Royal Highness left Bambay on a tour in India on the night of the 18th November from the Church Gate Railway Sation for Baroda. The programme of the tour was very much the same as the programme during the forthcoming Royal visit, while the other functions will in all probability be very much the same.

HOLIDAYS DURING THE ROYAL VISIT.

In the "Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued on Friday, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the 9th November to be a public holiday in the Presidency proper in honour of the occasion of the visit to Bombay of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Also to declare that Saturday, the 11th, and Monday, the 13th November, shall be observed as public holidays throughout the Presidency (except Sind and Aden) on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay.

THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

The following is the further list of subscriptions collected and promised in reference to the above Fund in Bombay. The Bombay Municipality, Rs. 2,75,000, Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir Kt, Rs 1,000, Mr Shapurjee Hormasjee Harver, Rs 1,000 Mr Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Rs 300, Mr Oodeymall Dhadha, Mr Gadmull Goomanmall, Mr Joharmall Moolchand, each Rs 251 Mr Cowasjee Jehangir, Rs 200, Messrs Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal Rs 150, Messrs S B Fraser and Sons, Rs 101 Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr H Ahmed Hassum, Mr James Begbie, Mr W S Millard, Messrs Purbhudas Jivandas and Sons, Mr Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed, Messrs R J Rustomjee and Co, and Mr J Sanders Slater, each Rs 100, Mr J Sladen, Rs 75. The Bombay Staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Rs 57, Mr Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, Rs 50 Dr Sorab K Nariman, Rs 51, Mr Phiroze C Sethna, Mr Shapurjee Jivajee, Mr A S Moos, the Hon Mr H S Dixit, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dr D S Fraser Mr B H J Rustomjee, Mr D R J Rustomjee, Mr Furdunjee Framji Karaka and P B Malabari, each Rs 25, Mr N S Black and Messrs Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and Sons, each Rs 20, Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash and Mr J B Malabari, each Rs 15, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Master, and the Hindi Punch, each Rs 10, Sums below Rs ten, Rs 20, Amount previously acknowledge Rs 1,28,527-0-6, total Rs 4,08 424-0-6.

WHEN THE KING TRAVELS.

PRECAUTIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SAFETY.

Of the millions of his Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects who are keenly interested in his every movement, how many are aware of the careful and detailed precautions which are necessitated when the King travels by train? Not very many, for, although elaborate printed instructions are issued by the railway companies to their employees as to the working of royal trains, the strictest secrecy is enjoined on all who see these instructions. When a royal train is to be run a special notice is issued in which instructions are laid down to stationmasters, guards, drivers, signalmen, inspectors, platelayers, gatemen, fogmen, and all other employees concerned as to the working of the train from the time it starts to the time when it draws up at its destination, with the exit from the royal saloon facing the strip of red carpet. To all whose duty is affected, a copy of this jealously guarded document is handed, and a receipt taken for it and woe unto him who shall be found wanting in knowledge of his "part," down to the smallest detail.

The reason for all this secrecy is obvious. A railway train—even a royal train—is not the safest place in the world, and in spite of all that human thought can do to minimise the dangers of travelling, accidents will happen. Therefore, in order to ensure his Majesty's safety, so far as in them lies, the railway authorities hold up their ordinary service to some extent, and do all in their power to impress upon their staff the importance of the trust placed in their hands.

Waiting at any important junction or station to see the royal train dash through, one is struck with the unusual stillness and absence of traffic. Thi is explained by the fact that for some time before this privileged train is due to pass all traffic is either diverted to side lines or held back altogether. Very minute indeed are the instructions as to what shall happen to everything on wheels that is likely to be on the line on the momentous day within hours of the time of his Majesty's passing. Even shunting operations on sidings near the line occupied by the royal train must be suspended half an hour before the train is due, and not be resumed till it has passed; and goods trains drawn up in waiting on the adjacent set of rails must be carefully examined by the guard to make sure nothing is projecting.

To ensure that the royal travellers are not subjected tothe same annoyances and inconveniences as ordinary people, drivers of standing trains must see that their engines are not emitting smoke or steam or whistling while the royal train is passing; and drivers of passenger trains passing the royal train must avoid whistling unless it is absolutely necessary, and must also shut off steam while running past. It is a special instruction to stationmasters to arrange for the placing of trustworthy men at "facing points," over which the royal train will run, half an hour before the train is due.

These "facing points" must also be carefully examined and bolted and padlocked for the line on which the royal special is travelling. No work in any way likely to affect the line must go on at any of the stations, and all work in connection with the permanent way must cease a quarter of an hour before the train is due. In addition, it is the stationmaster's duty to see that the entrances to their stations are watched and kept private. It is rather a curious fact also that all fogmen, whether there be any signs of fog or not, must be at their posts an hour before the King's train is due.

The arrangement for the make-up and driving of royal trains are, as might be expected, most precise. Engines of royal trains must carry three discs by day, showing the Royal Arms. After dusk, during foggy weather, or when it is snowing four lights must be shown, one white on each side of the smoke-box a green light on top, and a purple light on the near side of the buffer beam. Royal trains must pass "facing points" at a speed not exceeding twenty miles an hour—or less in specified cases—and with steam shut off.

As some of the companies do not own a sufficient number of royal coaches for all purposes, these are borrowed from others who have them to spare, and the company owning the rolling stock send artificers with the train throughout the journey. Two inspectors, acting as guards accompany the royal train, one riding in the front and the other in the rear brake-van, the former keeping his face to the rear of the train so as to observe any signal from his colleague or from the royal attendants, and convey at once to the driver any instructions necessary. Another important item worthy of note is that royal trains carry an emergency telegraph instrument by means of which telegraphic communication can at once be established at any place a special call being arranged to which precedence must be given over messages of all kinds; and a staff of experienced telegraph men accompany the train. The elaborate precautions as to signalling "the royal" are interesting. All telegraph operators must be at their instruments two hours before the royal train is due to depart, and while the train is running they must on no account leave their places. Signalmen must be continuously on duty during the time the royal train is on its journey, and all signal cabins in regular use must be open an hour before the train is due and signals lighted if necessary, remaining so till the relieving signal has been received from the cabin in advance. It is the stationmaster's special care to see that the danger signals are kept on till the royal train has passed and is signalled back from the next station or cabin, and to be on their stations during the passage of the royal train. By such and other carefully worked-out means is the safety of the person of the Sovereign ensured when he travels by train.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 14.

It has not appeared worth while to write about the conditions here while prospects have been undecided. For weeks the weather has been hot and sunny, and the rain of Sunday the 1st, was confined to one taluka. Now cloudy skies and all the signs of rain have again come, but a slight drizzle has so far been the only result. It is too early to be sure, but, as things now stand, we cannot escape a real famine. It does not seem likely that the weather will change effectively, but it is quite possible that it may, within a week or two. People are beginning not to know where to turn to for kadbi; many of the cattle here are unused to eat grass, and there is no grass anywhere, even were they accustomed. Last Sunday market saw grain leap up in price, and fodder to an even greater extent. All the fodder in the market is now of the year before last, or damaged stuff. For the present we are thinking only of inoculation; the subject is our meat, day and night, and the very word is comically nauseating. But it is no longer doubtful that, for the present moment, people will have none of it. Plague has practically not begun, anywhere; and most people say it is not coming this year. Instead, no rain and a famine are considered more likely. With hardly an exception, and excluding only the confirmed "conscientious objectors," all the official class from highest to lowest, has stood forth nobly. But they have demonstrated before disregarding eyes, and spoken to deaf ears. It is believed, however, that people have now seen that the process described in the vernacular as "pricking," is really a pin prick. So there is every probability that, when the need for a remedy again becomes acute, and the disease again knocks at the gate, the travelling operators will be thronged from dawn to dusk. The most satisfactory side of the late proceedings has been, one can say with some confidence, the good tone which has been set up by the union of active persuasion with the absence of anything like pressure. It is understood here that while Government and the local bodies have provided the facilities, and have grudged no expense, no one is to be hurried before they are convinced in deed as well as in word. This impression will possibly have more effect than any extent of compulsory inoculations in State institutions like jails, or of semi-compulsory inoculations amongst dependants. For the present we have patience to bear with the villagers who shrink back as from a painful visit to the dentist, and believe that the needle used is about a foot long. Though facilities have come even to the villages, the people prefer to wait and see how the towns take it. Even purdah ladies have a lady nurse within call; so far they have only smiled at the ladies who have told them of this; but "a time will come." For the present the most tangible result has been the inoculation of a number of Policemen's wives and children. This is, unfortunately, of less significance, because of the strong feeling of duty and discipline which pervades the force, and because these wives have seen their husbands operated upon for several years now, without injury. When the cultivators, traders, and others have been equally familiarised to the idea equal success may be anticipated. Meanwhile, the convinced advocates of the remedy imitate the patience of those experienced cultivators of the district who have sown and are sowing their seed in dry ground with the probabilities standing against rain, almost as actively as they ever would. With the "best people" busy morning and night, the station has been somewhat duller than usual socially. It appears that the traders and the country people alike have been troubled by no such matters and a succession of festivals and of fairs and dinners consequent thereon has kept the roads bright, the trains full and the shops empty. A fine coronal halo round the full moon presented an attractive appearance last night

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been permitted to exchange:—Majors Anderson and Wellesley, 54th and 20th Batteries, R. F. A. respectively; Majors Cooper and Maunsell, No. 50 and No. 29 Companies, R. G. A. respectively.

Lieut. Pillow, R G A, has been posted to No. 79 Company on return from leave.

The undernamed R E officers are posted as follows:—Colonel Finnis to the Western Command as C R E. 4th (Quetta) Division, Lieut.-Col, Browrigg to Eastern Command as the Assistant C R E, Garhwal, Major Brewin to the Western Command as Assistant C R E Jubbulpore; Major Edgell to the Secunderabad Division as Assistant C R E Aruvankad factory; Major Coffin to the Eastern Command; Major Campbell to the Eastern Command; Lieut, Kealy to the Northern Command; Lieut Macrae to the Western Command on relief by Col. Finnis; Col. Gale, R. E, Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, is transferred to the Northern Command as C. R. E. 3rd (Lahore) Division, relieving Lieut-Col. Chesney who is transferred to the Eastern-Command as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned with effect from last September 1905, the grant of free messing on boardship to the families of the undermentioned when granted free or entitled passages to or from India at Indian expense; viz Quarter-Masters, Riding Masters, District Officers of Royal Artillery, Commissariat, Commissaries of Ordnance, Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance, Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance, Inspectors of Ordnance machinery and Inspector of Army Schools and departmental officers with honorary rank of Indian departments.

The following changes are made in the ensuing native infantry reliefs:—25th Punjabis to Bennu instead of Rawalpindi and 31st Punjabis to stand fast at Rawalpindi.

The following changes are made in the ensuing Native Infantry Relief: 25th Punjabis to Bannu instead of Rawalpindi; 31st Punjabis to stand fast at Rawalpindi.

Major MacAndrew, 5th Cavalry, is appointed Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry during the ensuing inspection season. Captain Kobbel, Queen's, is selected for appointment as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Volunteers during the current cold season.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The following is the report of the auditors of the account of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which resulted in a net profit of Rs 4,007-2-7:—

"We have completed a detailed audit of the accounts of the Bombay Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1904-05 and made out a revenue and account balance-sheet up to 11th October 1905. We have verified the entries in the account-books with the Vouchers and found them in order, The revenue account and the balance-sheet now prepared have been extracted from the audited account-books. The stock on hand and the debts recoverable have been shown at their estimated value as fixed by you.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial help rendered to us in our audit during the past nine months by the Account Mr. Karsondas Madhowjee and of expressing our appreciatiod of the care and abilitywith which he has kept the Head Office accounts.

The accounts submitted by the staff under Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban has been kept in such excellent form that the audit of that portion of the Exhibition Accounts was very much facilitated.

The system devised and adopted for the issue and sale of tickets was eminently fitted to secure the object in view, viz that every printed ticket should be duly accounted for either by entries in the cash book or by the production of the unsold tickets. We are undebted to Messrs. Chotalal and Nandokar for having enabled us to conduct a detailed audit of this important department, which is responsible for more than one half of the total receipts. To them also is due a good portion of the credit for satisfactorily working this department according to the system devised by you.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR.
(Incorporated Accountant,
(Sd.) CHCONILAL D. SARAIYA.
Auditors.

AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse—Immediately Relieved, and

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Melites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA. heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, hearthburn, headache caused thereby. and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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„ Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
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„ Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
„ Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

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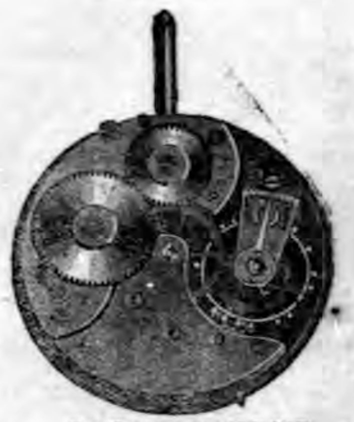

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BRUTAL MURDER OF A BOY.

TWO MEN TO BE HANGED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Harla Sajan and Runchord Bharmal, who were convicted by Mr. C E. Palmer acting Sessions Judge of Broach, in September last, of murder and were each sentenced to death. Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for accused No. 1; the Hon Mr G. K. Parekh for accused No. 2; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The two prisoners were charged with robbery with attempt to cause death and with murder A charge of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery was added. The story for the prosecution was that, on the 20th June last about 10 a. m., the complainant Madha, who lived in a suburb of Broach, sent his grandson, the deceased Rewla, a boy of about 10 years of age to the Broach bazar to buy some mutton. The boy at the time was wearing two silver ornaments and a gold ear-ring worth in all about Rs. 17. Madha waited for the boy till about noon and then as he did not return went to look for him. He did not find him, and as he was returning home unsuccessful, met his wife accompanied by a police sepoy, and was informed that Rewla had been murdered, and that his corpse was lying at the Civil Hospital. He went there and identified the corpse as that of his grandson Rewla. It seemed that the boy had gone first to the Dandia bazar to buy mutton, and was there seen by a butcher, Rehman who said that accused No. 2 was then with the boy. The meat not being satisfactory, the boy went to the municipal market in the Katopura bazar, when he was seen accompanied by both the accused. The boy and the two accused were next seen in a Parsee's liquor shop where a seer of country spirit was supplied and drunk by the two accused and the boy. From there they went north into the suburb of Dungri and were seen passing the octroi post, just by which is the end of the lane in the prickly pear bushes, at the side of which the murder was committed. The lane was a narrow one, and was secluded from public observation by the banks, covered with thickly growing prickly pear bushes, which rose on either side. The boy was taken up among the bushes and here his hands were cut off at the wrists to enable his assailants to possess themselves of his silver bracelets, and his right ear was slit and the gold ear-ring removed from it. Hearing the boy's cries, one Hira ran to the spot and saw accused No. 1 come out of the bushes, where the crime had been committed, carrying a bloody knife in his hand and ran off through a gap in the hedge into and through the butchers cemetery lying to the right of the lane and thence offwards the Mataria Tank. Hira noticed accused No. 2 standing on the left side of the lane and the boy lying face downwards on the ground. Hira pursued accused No 1 for a distance of two fields and then as he could not catch him, returned to where the boy was lying. By that time accused No. 2 had also made his escape. Hira helped the boy, out of the prickly pear bushes on to the lane, and there after being told that the robbers' name was Runchodia left him fearing that, if he stayed, he himself might be charged with the murderous attack on the boy. After Hira had gone, a sweeper named Lalu came with his refuse cart, saw the boy, and then turned back. He told a Borah what he had seen, and the Borah seemed to have gone to the spot and then to have informed a police sepoy Sulleman, who went there and was told by the boy who his assailant was. Soon afterwards the boy was sent to hospital, but died on the way. The medical evidence showed that his death was due to hemorrhage and shock consequent on the chopping off his hands. The first accused in his confession stated that the second cut off the boy's hands and then handed him the wristlets to dispose of. Mr. Palmer held it proved on the evidence that both the accused took part in the assault on the boy. The motive was clearly the obtaining of the boy's ornaments. The accused committed a brutal and cowardly murder; and Mr Palmer saw no reason why they should not both suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed upon each of the accused.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

PROGRAMME,

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 16th October 1905.

Event No. 1.—100 yards Flat Race (School Boys under 14 years) 3 15 p. m.

Event No. 2.—100 yards Flat Race (open to Native Soldiers only) 3-30 p. m.

Event No 3 —100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup) open to members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana 3-50 p. m.

Event No. 4.—100 yards Flat Race (open to all comers) 4 p. m.

Event No. 5 —1-4 mile Flat Race (Native Soldiers only) 4-5 p. m.

Event No 6 —High Jump (open to members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana 4-15 p. m.

Event No. 7.—1 4 mile Flat Race (open to all comers) 4-30 p. m.

Event No 8.—220 yards Flat Race (School Boys 14 years of age and over) 4-45 p. m.

Event No 9.—1-4 mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup) (open to members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana 4 55 p. m.

Event No 10.—220 yards Flat Race Handicap (open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana only) 5 p. m.

Event No. 11.—1-2 mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers only) 5-5 p. m.

Event No. 12.—1-2 mile Flat Race (open to British sailors and soldiers only) 5-15 p. m.

Event No. 13.—Tug-of-War (A) (British soldiers and sailors) Connaught Rangers vs. 62, Co. R. G. A.; 61 Co., R. G. A. vs. 77 Co., R. G. A. 5-20 p. m.

Event No. 14.—Tug of-War (B) (Native Soldiers 5-30 p. m.

104 Rifles vs. 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
113th Infy. vs. 107th, 107th Pioneers.
3rd Sappers and Miners.—Byes.

Final between the winners on Tuesday at 5-35 p. m., the 17th October 1905.

KILLED AT A MARRIAGE FEAST.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of an appeal of Gangaram Babaji Dhamnaskar, a Bhandari villager of Kashi in Zilla Ratnagiri, who was sentenced by Mr. H. S Phadnis, Additional Sessions Judge there, to four years rigorous imprisonment of which one week was to be solitary confinement. The charge against the accused was that he, with his co-accused, Rama Gopal Pednekar and Withal Bhau Pednekar his nephews had caused the death of Sitaram Raghu Ambavkar, on 21st March last. Rao Bahadur V. J Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Hormazdiar C Coyaji appeared for the appellant.

It appeared that next door to the accused there was a marriage feast, and the women were singing hymeneal songs in the court-yard, deceased's sister-in-law being among others. First accused cried out, who the low-woman or dancing-girl was making all that noise? Annoyed at this insult, deceased dared the accused to repeat his abuse. Accused said he was ready for an explanation, if the deceased wanted one. Deceased stepped out, and was belaboured by the accused and his nephews with sticks, and rice pounders (heavy wooden clubs, with an iron ring at one end). An alarm was raised and to the deceased's assistance arrived his brother and other parties. A free fight ensured, during which the first accused laid hold of "vila" or scythe, and hit the deceased with it on the head. Deceased fell down and died a few hours after. The defence was that accused had been at enmity with the other villagers on account of some dispute relating to the last "Shimgia" festival; and he, his aged father, and his sister were mercilessly attacked, and severely belaboured. It was in evidence that the deceased struck the first blow, and ousted the accused's party, worsting them in the encounter. The fight was sudden and unpremeditated, and it was fought out in a state of exasperation and provocation. The Sessions Judge discharged the two nephews, and sentenced their uncle, the first accused, as stated above. The Judges of the High Court reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE J. [illegible] ATA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions collected towards this fund:—The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited Rs 2 500, Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Rs. 2 500, Messrs. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Rs 1,000, Messrs Payne and Co, Rs 400, Mr Cursetjee Hormasjee, Captain, Rs 200, Mr Phiroza C Sethna Rs 150 Bai Bancobai Phiroze C Sethna Rs 100, Mr Parbhudas Jivandas, Rs 50, Mr Sorabjee E Warden, Rs 40, Mr Pestonjee Cowasjee, Mr Dossabhai Nusservanjee Wadia Mr Bakshi Tekchand of Lahore (2nd contribution), each Rs 25, Bai Dinbai Behramjee Patel Rs 15, Mr M R De Quadros, Rs 10. Amount previously acknowledged, Rs 2,30,820-8-0, total Rs 37,800-8-0.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

The first general memorandum on the Indigo crop of the season 1905 reads:—The four Provinces reported on in this memorandum practically contain the whole (99 per cent.) of the Indigo area in British India in the following proportions:—Bengal 38·1 per cent, Madras 29·4 per cent, United Provinces 23 per cent, Panjab 9·4 per cent. These percentages are calculated on the averages of the five years ending 1903-04, and in the same period the average total area of the reported Indigo crop of British India was 854,700 acres.

All these provinces report a contraction of area in the current year's crop as compared with last year's, the total decrease amounting to 131,000 acres or nearly 31 per cent

In certain districts this contraction has no doubt been due to unfavourable weather conditions, but it may be recognized that the known cause is the unfavourable condition of the indigo market and the consequent continuous decline in the cultivation of the plant.

The condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good in the Punjab and Madras but unsatisfactory in Bengal and the United Provinces.

The following is a summary of the Provincial reports:—

In Bengal (33 per cent) the area sown is reported to be 170,900 acres as compared with 223,100 acres last year, or a decrease of 52,200 acres or 23 per cent Owing to the state of the market the area under indigo is contracting rapidly. The sowings began later than usual on account of the unusually protracted cold weather of last year. But the rainfall was generally favourable in April and May, June was an exceptionally dry month, and the drought continuing till the middle of July damaged the plants and delayed the first cuttings. Then again, the heavy and continuous rain from the middle of July to the middle of September caused floods and the loss of a considerable quantity of plant. The season has been thus on the whole unfavourable. It is estimated that the outturn per acre may be about 44 per cent of the normal compared with 58 per cent last year; and the gross yield will not be more than 20,000 factory maunds.

In Madras (29·4 per cent the raiyatwari villages up to the end of August, reported a total area of 51,000 acres under indigo—a decrease of 22,100 acres or 30 per cent as compared with the corresponding date of last year and 79,000 acres or 61 per cent. below the average of the last five years. The decrease is attributed partly to want of timely rains and partly to the extensive cultivation of food crops in preference to indigo, the demand for which has of late considerably fallen. The crop was reported to be either fair or good, but to require rain in parts

United Provinces (22 per cent.) The exact area sown will not be known until December, but as far as information is available, it is estimated that the acreage is probably no more than one-fourth of last year's area which amounted to 74,000 acres. Sowings were made at the usual time, the crop germinated well, and water for irrigation was generally available but during the last three months hot winds and continued want of rain in the Doab have injuriously affected the plant.

Panjab (9·4 per cent) reports the area sown up to the end of September at 52,300 acres as compared with 53 000 acres finally ascertained last year. This represents a decrease of 1·5 per cent. The crop is reported to be in good condition.

THE LATE COTTON CROP.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season of 1905-1906.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind). Sowings unfinished in Karnatak. Hence information incomplete. But further extension unlikely under present scanty rainfall. Total area 32 lakhs of acres, 42 per cent, over last year's area and 25 per cent, over average.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 737,000 acres; 69 and 74 per cent over last year's area and decennial average of corresponding forecast. Native States report 1,183,000 acres; 23 and 5 per cent, over last year and average. No report from Sorath of Kathiwar with 41,[illegible] acres under cotton. Sowings extended under favourable early rains and in the belief that cotton succeeds better in a season of scanty rainfall than other crops. The condition of crop so far satisfactory. But rain needed particularly in Surat and parts of Kathiawar and Baroda.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete Reported area 411,000 acres in British Districts; 81 and 20 per cent over last year and average. Native States have 143 000 acres Rain for sowing favourable; but seedlings have commenced to wither in many places and rain is urgently required for their relief.

Sind.—Area 237,000 acres 20 per cent. over last year and more than double the average. Area extended under favourable inundation and condition of crop fairly good everywhere.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan)

The total area under cotton in the early districts of the Deccan is reported at 16 lakhs acres; about 16 per cent. over last year's area and 34 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding 10 years. The crop is good in Khandesh which carries nearly 90 per cent. of the Deccan area; but in the remaining 10 per cent it has suffered greatly from want of rain.

Khandesh.—Area 1,434,000 acres 19 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively over last year's area and the decennial average. The increase is general and is due to seasonable rain for sowing. The season has been very satisfactory in the east where the crop is expected to yield a full outturn. In the west it suffered early in the season from excessive rain. Later it fared well but some more rain is needed to ensure a good crop.

Ahmednagar.—Area 121,000 acres; 51 and 69 per cent respectively over last year and the average. Sowings were extended under favourable early rains. The crop however, suffered through deficiency of rain after sowing and is withering in many places.

Nasik.—Area 19,000 acres; 54 per cent below average. Early rain was deficient in places. The crop is fair in parts; but is in need of further rain.

Other Districts.—Of the other districts Sholapur has 8,000 acres Satara 5,200 acres and Poona 1 500 acres under the crop Native States have 12,000 acres Rain for sowing was deficient, and the later rains have been very scanty the yield will probably be very unsatisfactory.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under cotton in the British Territory including in this forecast has represented some 25·9 per cent of the total area under cotton crop in British India.

COTTON IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Second forecast for 1905.

The following forecast has been issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture:—

The rainfall in August, was seriously deficient throughout the cotton growing tracts: the crop however, benefited considerably by the rain which fell in September, and so far as can be estimated at present the outturn should be from 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal. This estimate is however very rough; where irrigation has been possible, the crop is likely to be equal if not superior to the normal yield, while the dry crop has been in many places a partial, and in some places a total failure; and until the area actually irrigated is known, it is impossible to speak with greater precision regarding the outturn of the crop as a whole.

No definite information regarding the area shown is available beyond what was said in the first forecast; the area shown was probably about the normal, but allowance must be made for the total failure of the crop in some localities.

(Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented approximately ten per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.)

BURMA COTTON.

The following is a summary of the second forecast of the cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1905-06:—

The total area under cotton is now estimated at 192,194 acres, being a decrease on the revised actuals of last year of 1,518 acres and an increase on the area formerly reported of 1356 acres. Meiktila reports an increase of 2,777 acres due to favourable rainfall; but Myingyan shows a decrease of 3 539 acres on account of insufficient early rains. Minbu reports a decrease of 944 acres and Thayetmyo one of 447 acres owing to unfavourable early rains. An area of 700 acres has been destroyed by floods in Sagaing The total area reported as destroyed by floods or otherwise is 1,014 acres. The later rains have been generally good and crop prospects are on the whole very favourable.

[The percentage relation of the total acreage under cotton in Burma to that of British India is on an average of the figures for the five years ending 1903-04—1 5,]

A telegram received in Paris the other day states that Mdme. Rejane has had a dangerously narrow escape in Italy. The distinguished actress was riding in an automobile near Modena, when a dray suddenly appeared round a bend at a narrow part of the road and a collision seemed inevitable. Mdme. Rejane's car averted this danger by a swift turn, which ran it into an embankment. The car was badly damaged, but Mdme. Rejane herself escaped with some contusions, and was able to pursue her journey by train.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY.

A CANDID OPINION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Philosophy searches for the reasons of things that are. Science finds out causes of things that are or have been and predicts positively what will happen again, when like causes work under like conditions. Most of us, says "A Far Eastern Writer," apply more philosophy than science to the happenings of every day—especially in moral and political matters. This is why we worry with the cook over his market account and this is why we expected Japan to get an indemnity from Russia. A careful review of the question shows that we should not have expected it, under the circumstances.

Our first point is that Japanese diplomacy is consistent in its moderation. Reviewing the text of the original proposals of Japan to Russia before the war, as the basis of an understanding in the interest of peace, one in surprised at the self-restrain they show. Of the five essential articles, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, as received at the Russian Foreign Office on the 12th of August 1903, were liberal reciprocal propositions. Manchuria and Corea were set off against each other as spheres of special interest to Russia and Japan respectively. Each power, within its special sphere was to restrict itself to only so much military intervention as should be necessary "for the purpose either of protecting the special interests mentioned .... or of suppressing insurrection or disorder liable to create international complications." Each Power was to undertake not to impede the other's development, in its own sphere, of industrial and commercial activities Article 1, however, contained a self-denying agreement, more general and positive in its scope, being a mutual engagement to respect the territorial integrity of both China and Corea and to maintain the principle of the open door. One article, the 5th departed from the reciprocal idea and provided for Japan's exclusive right to intervene in Korea, even to the extent of military assistance, "in the interest of reform and good government."

In the course of counter-proposal and replication, extending to three formal notes on each side, Japan yielded two or three points, but steadfastly resisted Russia's demand that a buffer territory be carved out of Northern Korea. How far Japan's actual gains by war exceed her original proposals we need not now recount. We only wish to emphasise the fact that her diplomacy has been conspicuously reasonable conciliatory throughout.

Our second point is that Japanese diplomacy shows the high and humane ideal which dominates all her politics. Two prime characteristics of sturdy manhood are propensity to combat and capacity for control. The first finds its exponent, so far as bodies politic are concerned, in the soldier the second in the statesman. Probably the strongest factor in Russia's expansion in eastern and central Asia has been the desire for military glory—for glory to the empire on the part of noble leaders like Mouraviev Amursky—for personal place and power on the part of many an officer whose advancement in rank would be hastened by friction along the frontier.

In Japan, the spirit of soldierly chivalry, "bushido," is a national ideal. It has carried the empire into foreign wars and has quickened heroic rebellions at home. But Iyeyasu, the greatest of her military leaders, also imposed upon Japan a reign of law which, reinforced with the teachings of Buddhism, has made self-control as distinctly a national characteristic as loyalty and bravery. Hence it was that Japan, in her antebellum diplomacy, was willing to live and let live, even at close quarters with so uncongenial a neighbour as Russia, and restraining the warlike impulses which sprang from a sense of wrong, resolved to leave her grist, of revenge to be ground in the mills of the Gods. Hence, too, it is, to-day, after a brilliant and unbroken series of triumphs by her army and navy the statesmen of Japan have again decided calmly, despite the clamour of the crowd, that to wait is better than to fight. This, we take it, is rational heroism, requiring moral rather than physical courage. It matters not to the argument whether Japan might or might not prove able definitely to push her antagonist to the wall. If not, then a continuance of the effort, at the nation's cost, would be a false pretence of honour. If able, but unwilling, to expend in war the resources which can be applied to better ends, she wins in a higher fight, for he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

Our third point is that in declining to fight for an indemnity, Japan is following the latest and best precedent and the one in which the facts are most closely analogous to those of the present case. We refer to the Spanish-American war of 1898. A propos, recent international relations of the United States and of Japan offer more than one legitimate parallel. The war of seven years ago which centred in Cuba, was waged, like the one just ended for the purpose of putting an end to an intolerable servitude in a foreign territory which the victor did not propose to annex and did not, in fact annex. The United States, like Japan, had never before, in the modern period, crossed swords with a European Power. As a result of the war, in each case, these two countries, previously regarded as rather remotely concerned with the balance of world power, have come into the very centre of things. The telegraphs which announced that President Roosevelt had arranged for the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan to meet in Washington last month, and that Baron Komura was starting from Tokio with the terms of peace in his pocket, signalised a shifting of the centre of world politics.

The indemnity question, in the two cases, likewise present legitimate analogies. If it be objected a priori, that the cases are essentially different in the relative resources of the respective antagonists, the answer is: first, that in so far as Russia was more able than Spain to prolong the contest, Japan had the stronger reasons for including a speedy and honourable peace, and secondly, that in spite of the superior resources of the United States, as against Spain, she was as effectually barred from an attack on Madrid by the hostile sentiment of Europe as Japan was, by physical circumstances, from taking St. Petersburg or Moscow.

In the correspondence preliminary to the signing of the protocol for cessation of hostilities, (as given in "Foreign Relations of the United States" for 1898,) Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, says: "The President, desirous of exhibiting signal generosity, will not now put forth any demand for pecuniary indemnity. Nevertheless, he cannot be insensible to the losses and expenses of the United States incident to the war, . . . ,"—and proceeds to demand the cession of Porto Rico and smaller islands which were already held by right of conquest. After the peace commissioners had met at Paris, the question of the cession of the Philippines came up and threatened a rupture. The late Secretary Hay, who had just assumed the post which he so signally honoured, in his instructions to the American commissioners, said: "We are clearly entitled to indemnity for the cost of the war;" but, after reviewing the inadequacy even of all the islands in question to indemnity that cost, and the moral duty of the United States to the inhabitants of the half-conquered Philippine Islands, he concludes: "The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out." He then authorises the payment to Spain of £4,000,000 sterling besides liberal allowance for public property of Spain in the Philippines,—and on these conditions the Islands were ceded to the United States by the treaty thus concluded.

Japan prepared for the war many years before it began—and she counted the cost. Likewise she looks far beyond immediate issues in signing terms of peace. Her diplomacy is marked by the courtesy which beautifies her private life. It seems also to show an art which is more baffling than the finesse of the schools the art of truth. It has purpose—but in that purpose are involved the problems of her high destiny and the destiny of her neighbour states.

After all is there not an irresistible suggestion of "jiu-jutsu" in the peace negotiations? As the German say—"Nicht jene, die streiten sind zu furchten, sondern jene die ausweichen."

THE FINANCE OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Though the bulk of middle-class folk are primarily concerned with the cost of living, they are not in the habit of preparing household budgets in detail, and they are surprised if they are told that the raw material of their nutriment works out at something under half a sovereign per head per week—considerably under in the case of large households; and yet when they pay their servants 12s. a week as board wages they might expect that someone has to get a slight profit. A working man says A. W. R. in the Manchester "Guardian," usually pays the same sum for his board and lodging, and, though his food may be coarse, he consumes considerably more of it than the average member of a household which includes women and children, and his housing of course costs something. The manager of a hydropathic informs me that when he has only twenty guests in the winter each costs him 3s. a day, whereas each of his hundred August guests only costs him 2s. In each case the food of the staff (say 20) comes out of that provided for the guests, so that about 1s. 8d. may be accounted the actual cost per head per day for three heavy meat meals and afternoon tea.

But in practising the simple life we must not indulge in three meat meals per day. Though I am no longer an actual vegetarian, and have, indeed, not found that "regime" particularly economical if trouble is taken into account, no butcher's meat was ever used in my summer camp, a fact which may make my figures less than if the chops and steaks of the average camper had frequently appeared in the bill of fare. Again in the 100 days accounted for (82 of my own and 18 of guests) about 50 meals were taken at a neighbouring hotel. Now though these meals cost about £5, I do not consider that they saved my camp outlay more than a sovereign when allowance is made for the consequent stalage of bread and other stores. I was, of course, saved considerable trouble and time. With the exception of £1 spent at a city grocer's, the rest of the money was spent at village shops or at the tails of peripatetic carts, eggs and dairy produce, of course, being obtained at a farm. No special effort at economy was made, and the menu fairly frequently included four courses, while the bread consisted far more of scones and teacakes than an economical housewife would have permitted. Though butter is a very small item in the accounts, for the first month it was my frying medium, but the strength of local opinion made me substitute lard for my fat bath. One pint of milk a day was really too much when I was alone, and often half of it was thrown away; the waste from a quart, when I had a companion, was often still greater.

But to my hundred days' budget.

	Total for 100 days. £ s. d.	Per day. s. d.
Groceries	2 10 0	0 6
Bread and Cakes	1 1 10	(nearly) 0 2½
Fish, (including tinned tongue, sardines, &c.)	0 16 5	0 2
Fruit (including a few vegetables)	0 9 3	(about) 0 1
Milk	0 12 1½	0 1½
Eggs	0 8 0	(about) 0 1
Butter	0 7 10½	0 1
	£6 5 6	1

Adding the sum of 4s. 6d., the actual sum spent on paraffin and methylated spirit, we arrive at the curiously round sum of £3. 10s. These items are, however hardly food, however necessary for the preparation thereof and the former total gives us an actual cost of 15d. per day, or 8s. 9d. per week. Adding 2 1-2d a day for the sovereign saved to the camp account by the hotel meals, we arrive at a weekly cost of exactly 10s.

HILL-FOLK'S SUPERSTITION.

Hill-folk are very superstitious, and the hill-folk of Cheshire are no exception to the rule. Peter is perhaps the worst of them says a Cheshire writer on the subject; he is a widower, so his old father came down last summer to live with him for company. He was an old man turned eighty, and troubled with bronchitis. For a little time the change did him good, but when the harvest was got and the days began to draw in old Peter got feebler and feebler and finally had to keep his bed. One cold day just after Christmas I called as usual. "How is the old man?" I said. "Same as usual," he replied. "But he winna live this neet thro'." "Why not?" said I. "Dost know yon dog of ours? Well, last neet and t' neet afore just as the clock struck twelve he howled, and he'll do it to-neet, and when he does th' owd man will pass away. I bide the time," he went on, "when my grandfather deed the dog howled twice; 'tis a sure sign of death, and us folk up here know it." After talking a little longer I rose to go but Peter begged me to stop, as he was alone with his father. I yielded after a little persuasion, as Peter seemed thoroughly upset. He lay down on the sofa and I sat and smoked in a chair in front of the fire It was impossible to sleep. Upstairs I could hear the old man coughing and moaning and talking; he was wandering. . . . I gave a jump a big clock in the corner was striking twelve—one—two—three. I waked Peter; we both stood still with scared white faces. Nine—ten—eleven—twelve. Still we stood. All was quiet for a few seconds, and then dismally, and in a way to strike fear into the bravest heart, the dog howled four times. The old man's voice upstairs rose to a shriek "I'm ta'en, I'm ta'en" he cried and then the voice gradually died down and was finally silent. We both rushed upstairs—he was quite dead.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Reference to the irritating insistence, when one is sick at sea, of things that might otherwise pass unnoticed, like the patch of sunlight on the deck which nearly drove a man mad, recalls to the mind of a correspondent of a home paper some hours of misery on an Isle of Man steamer quite recently. In this case it was a queer piece of "English" hung on the walls of the cabin that hypnotised the sufferer. "I was just lapsing from uncomfortable consciousness to happy drowsiness when it caught my eye. And this is what I read:—

Passengers are respectfully informed that no sofa or berth in this cabin can be reserved except when occupied by him or her, nor are they intended for the receipt of luggage.

The inevitable wrestling with 'him or her' arrested my slumberous inclinations, and I read on:—

This provision does not apply to those night passengers referred to in the Company's sailing bills, on which berths may be reserved on applying at the Company's offices.

It might have been possible to have defied the wordy tangle in the first half of the notice, but the second left no possibility of mental tranquillity, and I felt that the justice of the case could be met only by sentencing the author of the jumble to a stormy passage in one of those remarkable sailing bills "on which berths may be reserved.'"

A HUSBAND'S TRIALS.

SYMPATHETIC BARRISTER.

At Birmingham Registration Court recently Mr. W. Farrow, on behalf of the Liberal Unionists, brought forward a claim for successive occupation in respect of a man living in a back house. Mr. Farrow explained that this was the fourth house the man and his family had occupied during the qualifying year. These removals were brought about by the voter's wife refusing to occupy the various houses. The first house they took she would not remain in because of the rats. She made her husband leave the second residence because of the discovery that a woman who previously lived there had fallen downstairs and broken her neck. The third house was quickly abandoned when it was found that a man had actually hanged himself there.

The Barrister agreed that a man who underwent such trials was entitled to retain his vote.

THE PREPONDERANCE OF MEN IN JAPAN.

In Japan, the males outnumber the females by over half a million. The proportion of male births over female births is about the same as in Western civilised countries, but owing it is thought, to the healthier conditions of Japanese female life, male children are reared in a proportion only slightly less than the relative proportion of births. The actual births in nearly all countries show a greater proportion of males than females, the disproportion of females over males in after life being due to the heavy infant mortality among the males.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1 2	= unchanged
2 months hence	28 1-16	= do
Spot in New York	61 3/4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·45	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 7-8 per cent	= + 1 8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 5-8 per cent	= + 7-8
7 day market loans	3 1-2 per cent	= + 3-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	80,000
Gold to Bombay	50,000
Silver to Hongkong	23,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 7 1-2 Oct. sellers quiet

METALS—
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow metal 67-8
Tin Plates £3-11-3
Bar Iron Bel. Ian £4-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-10-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 40 1/2 S.-O. sellers } firm
Brown 35 1-4 O-N buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 O-N done quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales 10,000, Spot 5·32—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov 5·24 +4	Nov-Dec 5·28 +4	Dec.-Jan. 5·32 +4
Jan.-Feb. 5·35 +4	Feb.-Mar. 5·37 +4	Mar.-Apl. 5·40 +4
Apl.-May 5·42 +4	May-June 5·44 +4	June-July 5·46 +4

Receipts at U S Ports	55,000
Do last year	71,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·10 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9·73 — 3 } a
Do do. March	9·98 — 3 }

a Advanced early owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans but later declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7-8+1-16
Futures, month of Jan	9·81 + 2
Do. do. April	10·05 + 3
Tone at close	steady

Week's receipts at U. S. ports	341,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain	57,000 „
„ „ Continent	116,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	900,000 „
„ interior ports	342,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 13th Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	1,197 bales.
Wheat	13,588 cwts.
Linseed	1,854 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	454 do
Gingellyseed	2,810 do
Poppyseed	27 do
Groundnuts	141 do
Castorseed	3 933 do
Rice	1,521 do
Myrabollams	89 do
Cottonseed	1,889 do
Mowraseed	3,002 do
Gram	1,248 do
Joowar	442 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

Exchange.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do.		do.	171
Marcks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		142 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	198 1-2
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

Government Paper—3 1/2 per cent, Tone quiet.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement 1st November	98·11

Money Market, Tone easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

Seeds,

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed—Tone quieter.	
Ready	6 9 0
Forward	6 14 6
Rapeseed,—Tone steady	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 1 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7 0 0
Poppyseed—Tone firm.	
Ready Buyers	7 0 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	27 0 0
Gingellyseed—Tone steady.	
Howree Khandeish	38 8 0
15 per cent	36 8 0
Wheat—Tone steady,	
White Delhi	4 13 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	11,000 „

Oct.-Nov. 5·21 —3	Nov-Dec. 5·25 —3	Dec.-Jan. 5·29 —3
Jan.-Feb 5·32 —3	Feb.-Mar. 5·34 —3	Mar.-April 5·37 —3
April-May 5·39 —3	May-June. 5·41 — 3	June July 5·43 —3

Cotton.—The Tmarket remains steady with a small enquiry from dealers for new crops and local mills purchasing ready lots. Quotations are about Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rates.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	1	2	86
Same date last year	7	6	78

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	4
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	3	1	[illegible]8
Total plague deaths to date	304 037	924,163	
Same date last year	7	6	91

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Terrier, 1007 tons, Captain H Nilsen, sailed on Saturday for Singapore in ballast

R I M S Dufferin, Commander A W McArthur sailed yesterday for Calcutta

The steamer Breiz, Izel, 3074 tons, Captain C Alexandri arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Newcastle, 1st October with a cargo of timber and 148 horses

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,409 tons, Captain B H Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 3rd October with a general cargo and coal

The German East Africa Line steamer General, 2361 tons, Captain Pens, arrived in harbour on Friday from Darasalem, 1st October, with a general cargo 6 cabin and 101 deck passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1359 tons Captain W Mixon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Franks and 4 children as cabin and 65 deck passenger

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E B Hirst arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 7th October via Karachi, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium, 20 horses and 110 deck passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain C F Evans, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 8th September via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 903 tons, Captain J H Royan, arrived here on the 14th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 30 cases opium 9 horses and 9 deck passengers

The steamer Alavia 2,973 tons, Captain J Davidson arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 15th August, with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that he passed the barque Pakaliteherry at latitude 11·03 degree N and longitude 83·56 E and supplied with provision

The Hansa Line steamer Wharfedale, 1,831 tons, Captain C S Nowton arrived here yesterday from Antwerp 26th August via London and Karachi with a general cargo and 914 packages explosives and 4 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R: arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 12th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hudson, Mrs Haskut, Mrs Seymour and child, Miss Becton, Captain Tate, Captain Lyle, Major Bayle, Mr C Mitchell, Mrs C Etches, Miss Haggart, Mrs Lobo, Mrs Smith, 3 Parsee ladies 2 native gentlemen, and 217 deck passengers

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	General s	Pens	Darasalem, Oct 1
	Breiz Igel s	Alexandre	Newcastle, Oct 1
14	Shirala s	Brown	Calcutta, Oct 3
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Oct 12
	Kapurthala s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Benledi s	Potter	Yokohama, Aug 29
	Nevasa s	Evans	Calcutta, Sept 8
	Hoseinee s	Royan	Busreh, Sept 21
15	Alavia s	Davidson	Kobe, Aug 15
	Wharfedale s	Newton	Antwerp, Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Deo Balduido s	Campa	Genoa, &c
	Terrier s	Nilsen	Singapore
	Nad ri s	Mylcrist	Jeddah, &c
	Naseri s	Kemp	Jeddah, &c
15	R I M S Dufferin	McArthur	Calcutta

The steamer Goalpara Captain Mixon obtained her port clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda left Suez on the morning of the 14th inst.

The Clan Line s s Clan Grant arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 13th inst.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora left Port Said on the evening of the 13th inst.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda left Port Said on the morning of the 13th inst,

The Floria and Rubattino S N Co's s s Capri left Hong-Kong for Bombay on the 11st inst. afternoon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 14th instant at 3 p. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING

Bombay, October 16 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 There will be communicating drill for all non-commissioned officers at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 16th instant, at 6 p m Para 60 to 75 Infy Drill 1905 will be practiced.

3 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles Side Arms

4 There will be Company Drill for "A", "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p m on Wednesday next, the 18th instant,

Dress Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms,

5 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters, at 6 p m on Thursday, the 19th instant

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 16 1905.

1 The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Friday morning next, the 20th instant. Parade Church Gate Station 6-45 a.m Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

2 There will be a parade at the Riding School to-morrow Tuesday the 17th instant at 7 a. m. Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

Members are particularly requested to turn out for Tuesday's and Friday's parade.

By Order,
H. F. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L. B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 16 1905.

No. 1 Company.

1 There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday the 18th instant at 8-45 p. m.

No. 2 Company.

2 There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road, Head Quarters on Tuesday the 17th at 8 45 p. m.

Inspections.

3 The Corps will be inspected by the Inspector General of Volunteers on Thursday the 19th instant in the Town Hall Compound at 6 30 p. m. Dress:—Khaki, putties and Helmets. The O C requests that every member of the corps will make a special effort to attend the Inspection.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 14TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole area, the fall having been brisk in the Punjab and at Khandwa Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cuddapah and Negapatam. It is below normal in many places to the south of Latitude 19° and generally above it elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 13° below normal at Delhi, Mangalore, Bangalore, Hoshangabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and 6° to 9° above it at Veraval, Deesa and Karachi; minimum 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Akola, Veraval, Deesa and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Deesa and the lowest 63° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost overcast over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 20° and also in Kathiawar and at Indore, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Rain.—Fifteen stations report rain to-day, the important falls being 3·72" at Coimbatore, 2·31" at Madras 2·28" at Mangalore, and nearly an inch at Colombo and Masulipatam.

Weather.—Weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and rain in local showers is to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

CONTRARY to the fears expressed in some few newspapers, no atmospheric disturbance of any sort occurred at Assouan to mar the observations of the solar eclipse. True, a few wreaths of mist were noticed rising from the Nile in the earlier part of the morning, but all who knew the sun of the desert were sure that as soon as the meridian blaze of noon darted down all the substance there might be in these hazy emanations would speedily evaporate. The Assouan barrage certainly caused no apprehension in Egypt; all the less so as an official note of the Under Secretary of Public Works stated early in August that the reservoir was letting those the whole of its waters for the irrigation of lower Egypt.

The transparency of the desert atmosphere was indeed in the best tradition of Egypt, and the various phases of the eclipse were all distinctly visible. Assouan for a week before the event was as animated as in the height of the fashionable season. Besides the astronomical missions, a large gathering of Egyptian notabilities, including the Foreign Ministers and many public officials, especially from the scientific departments thronged the Savoy Hotel. There were five missions in all—the English, under Professor Turner and Mr. Bellamy; the Russian, composed of M. Okulitsch, M Baikof and M, Dubinsky; the German with Dr. Meyer and Herr Eick; the American consisting of Professor West and Mr. and Mrs. Hussey; and finally, the Egyptian Survey Department directed by Captain Lyons. Both the previous day and throughout the morning of the eclipse the various parties of astronomers like well-trained orchestras were having full rehearsals of their duties every quarter of an hour, as during totality which at Assouan lasted exactly two minutes and 25 seconds, the entire battery of telescopes cameras, and coelostats, all supersensitive to the slightest magnetic disturbance, had to be brought into immediate action.

Between the first contact and totality an interval of one hour and nine minutes elapsed, the coronal sphere increasing more and more in brilliancy. At occultation the streamers—most marked in the sun spot zones, those in the western quarter of the disc being the longest, while shorter streamers shot out from both the solar poles—were intensely vivid, together with the principal prominences, of which those issuing from the western rim were the most striking. The outer corona was, on the contrary, at Assouan markedly faint. Among the planets mercury was not seen; but Mars was brilliantly conspicuous.

There is good reason to think that the results are excellent. Professor Turner, who was entrusted with the measuring of the coronal light and the polarised light, took no fewer than fourteen, photographs of the eclipse with his two magnificent cameras, fitted with specially fine lenses and reflectors. The Russian scientists obtained four exposures; the American mission, one of whose cameras, an enormous instrument, measured 40 feet in length, obtained 18 photographs; and the Germans, with a powerful Carl Leiss telescope took ten. I should have stated before that Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham, whose arrival as Assouan in time was a matter of doubt, reached Egypt some days before the eclipse, and was therefore able to mount at Assouan (though not without considerable difficulties) his splendid 120ft. reflecting telescope. By means of this instrument two photographs were taken which may prove to be among the most valuable of all. At Assouan spectroscopic observation was little in evidence, and the best work of this kind will probably be that accomplished by the Spanish Government at Burgos.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has issued two more leaflets dealing with the economic value of birds—one, entitled Fiat Justitia, by Sir Herewald Wake, the other, Our Ally the Bird, a reprint of a paper which appeared in Pearson's Magazine, by Miss L. Gardiner, the secretary of the Society. The first is really an appeal to the public school boy on the grounds of justice, mercy, and common sense; the other an appeal to the large magazine-reading public. A common-sense view of birds, however, is necessary for everyone who has the interests of his country at heart. Birds are so abundant and have such large appetites that their presence or absence in a particular district is soon appreciated by the agriculturist, and through him by the food-consuming public. Either the birds are devouring our crops, robbing our orchards, or destroying our gardens, or they are keeping down the insect foes and the prolific weeds which would, if not checked, cause disaster. What we need is common-sense, for, as Sir Herewald Wake declares, when a bird is charged with doing harm we men are not only the witnesses for the prosecution, but the counsel, the juries, the judges, and the executioners as well. The writer does not deny that it is necessary to keep some over-abundant species within bounps, but he does urge that we should judge fairly. If during the course of the year 75 per cent of grubs are destroyed, and 15 per cent of foodstuffs, is it common sense to condemn him on the ground of that 15 per cent?

Miss Gardiner enters more into details, striving to prove that the balance is in favour of good in the case of many accused or even condemned birds. The thrush, for instance, attacks fruit, and we constantly hear outcries from men from whose paltry little strawberry path some ten per cent of fruit has perhaps been stolen; they forget that if all the slugs snails in the neighbourhood of that bed has been and left by the thrushes they would probably have had no fruit at all. There are experienced gardeners who rufuse to net their fruit, preferring to allow the bird its share rather than net in the fruit and snails together. Chaffinches are destructive to young turnips but where would the farmer be if all the seeds of charlock, plantain, groundsel, and knotgrass were allowed to mature? Chaffinches are splendid weeders, "Trees attacked even by bullfinches have frequently been known to yield the finest fruit in the garden, though no bird has a worse reputation among gardeners." Birds of many kinds even the enemies of fruit, are the deadliest foes of the aphis or green-fly, an insect which according to Huxley's calculation, is so prolific that the tenth generation from a single aphis, if all survived, would equal in weight one-third of the population of the globe, supposing that population to consist of stout men. One green fly to-day means about sixteen thousand green-flies in a week. Fortunately for us, these calculations can seldom be tested by actual results; the weather, carnivorous insects, and the birds keep the pest down. But when we look at blighted trees and plants we realise how rapidly we might be eaten up by the all-devouring army. We must, however, remember that the bird is working for itself and not for us, and that it will not stop to ask if an insect, if edible, is useful or harmful to man. But the bird our ally or the bird our foe deserves fair trial before we condemn and destroy; we can only get at the facts by careful study of the habits of our feathered hosts and of the insects and plants they feed on. These fact so far as they have been ascertained, are set forth fairly in the leaflets of the Society and in those published by the Board of Agriculture,

The fiftieth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, which opened recently at the New Gallery, London marks a definite return to the clear photograph. Very few of the thousand pictures are of the misty, out-of-focus character which has been so prevalent of late years. Instead a series of highly interesting portraits and pictures, full of detail and exquisitely finished occupy the walls. Among such a collection it is difficult to select many for special mention, but Mr. T. Lee Sym's Robinson Crusoe, Mr. Asthur Marshall's Student Mr. J. M. Whitehead's Solitude and Mr. Cavendish Morton's Hebe are specially good. Another very good picture entailing much hard work, is Mr. Blair's While London Sleeps, a picture of the Thames Embankment at night, in which the effects of light and shade are most faithfully retained. In the professional gallery is to be found Messrs. Downey's fine portrait of Mr. John Morley which occupies a place of honour near their oil painting of King Edward, in field Marshal's uniform executed for the Indian Government.

AN incident that is eloquent of the terrible conditions still prevailing in the city is reported from Moscow. On the occasion of a Russian festival a few days ago, the Governor-General had to make an official visit to the Cathedral. He dare not appear in the streets, however, without extraordinary precautions, and the following are some of the amazing measures taken on the occasion. The doorways of every house along the line of route were ordered to be kept shut, and every cafe and confectioner's shop was closed. These safeguards adopted, and the route lined with troops, the Governor-General proceeded to the Cathedral under a strong escort.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England,

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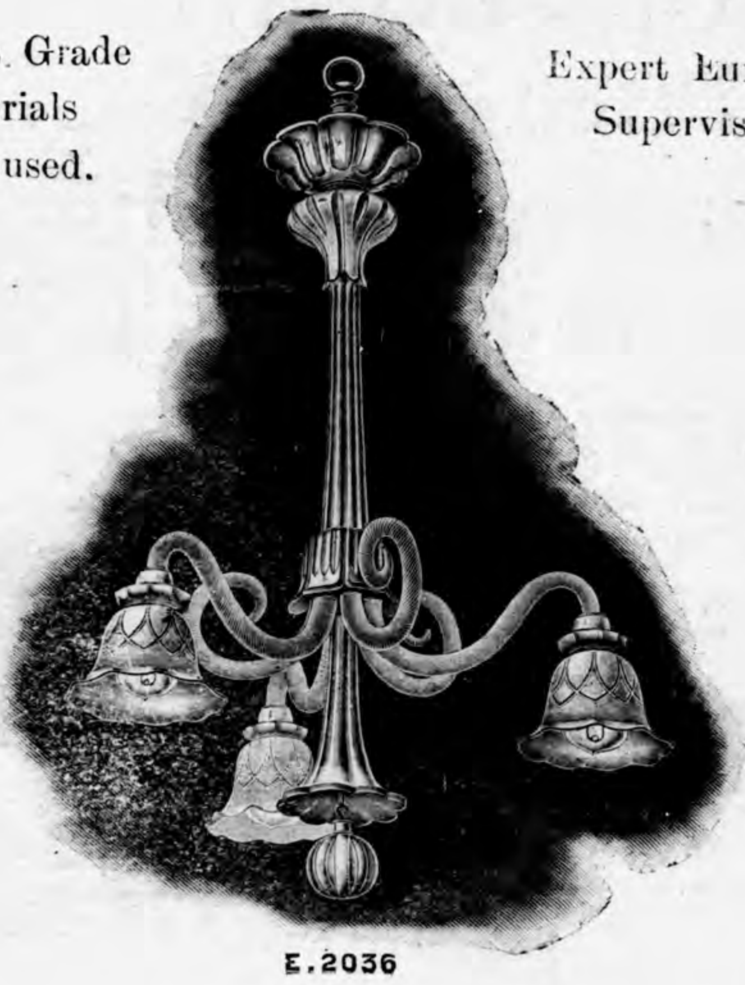

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ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

SORE BACK

"The doctor said my back was the worst he had ever seen." Thus spoke Mr. Alfred H. Lillierapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E., in describing the terrible skin disease from which Zam-Buk has just released him. His case is powerful evidence of the unfailing excellence of Zam-Buk.

"For eight weeks," said Mr. Lillierapp, "I was suffering with eruptions in my back, which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, being accompanied by irritation so intense as to prevent my sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night to stop me scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I read about Zam-Buk, so sent for a sample. My wife used it upon me according to the directions, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. Well, I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefits I have now derived. My back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for sore backs, heat rashes, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, ringworms, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, stings, Delhi sores, boils, abscesses, running sores, scalp irritation, festering sores, pimples, piles, and all inflamed and painful conditions of the skin; also for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. Of any chemist or medicine vendor for Re 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2. As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2. As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta,

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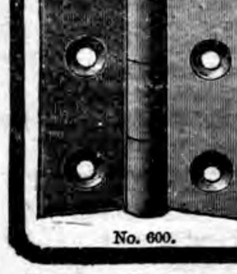

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BARLEY WATER

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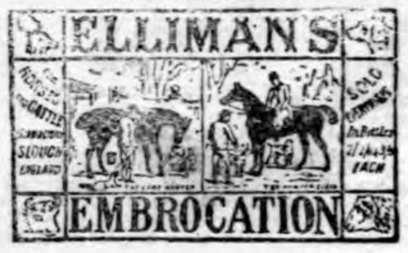

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

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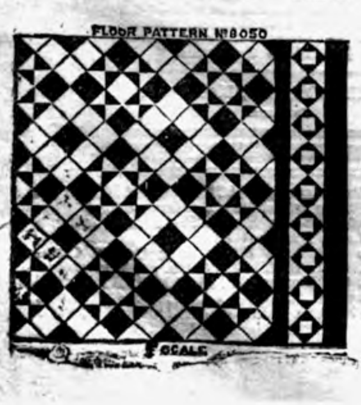

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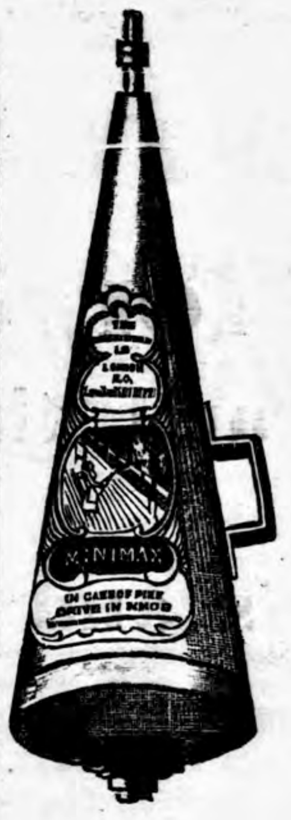

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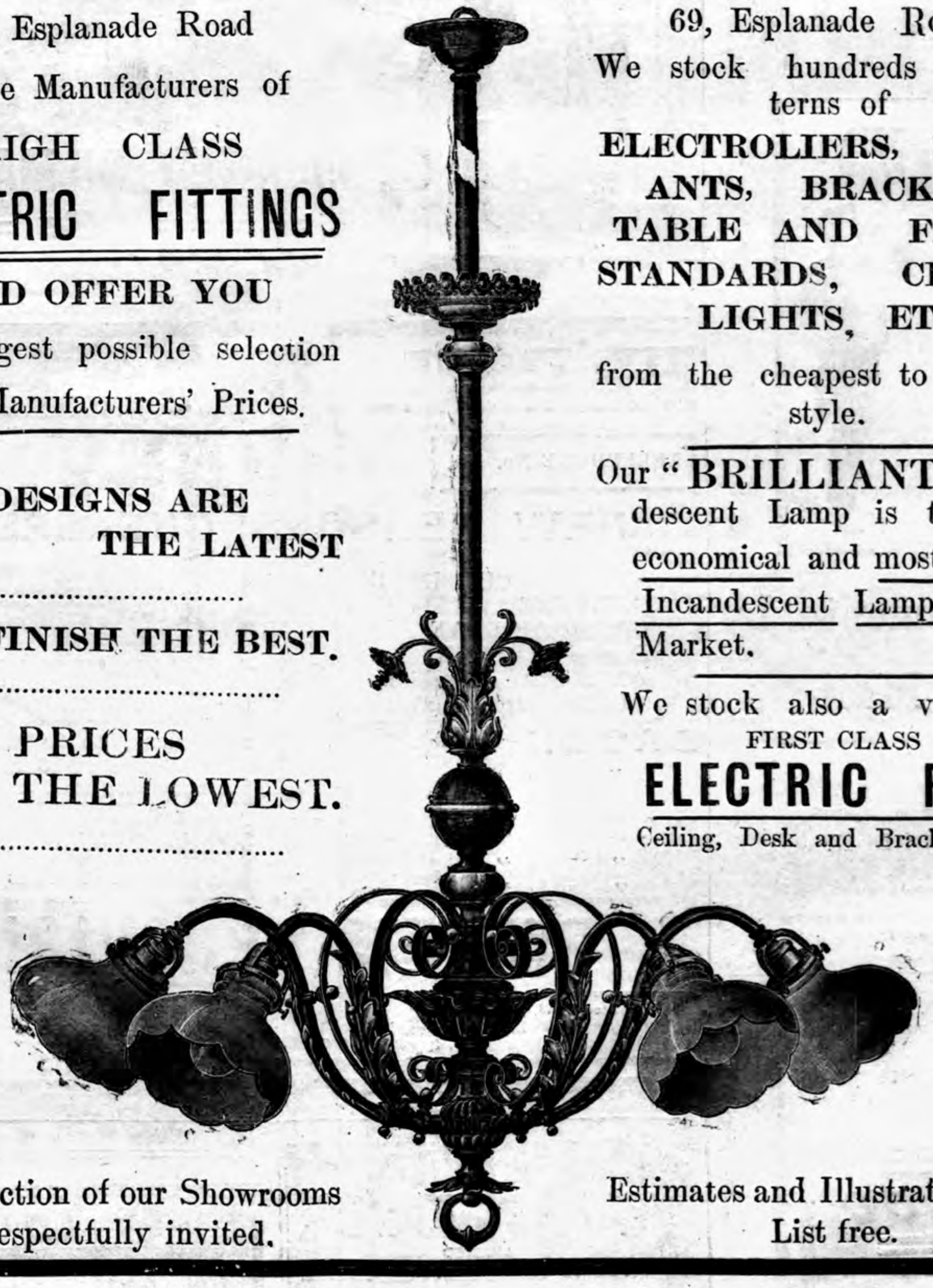

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